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$38,000,000 for Medicine (Page 9)

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

ENLARGED MINING SECTION A WEEKLY FEATURE PAGES 14-16

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The Nation's Business

Mr. Stevens Must Resign from Probe
Has Demonstrated His Prejudice
Bennett Takes Step to Check Waste in Relief Racket
More Propaganda for Sterlingaria
Canada Invited In

Mr. Stevens Must Quit Price Probe

THE dispute between Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens seems to have been patched up enough to permit Mr. Stevens to continue as minister of trade and commerce. But how Mr. Stevens can possibly continue as chairman of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads and Mass Buying is hard for any fair minded person to understand.

Very feeble and not very accurate are the official explanations of the document that caused the week-end's political excitement. It is stated that the document issued by Mr. Stevens was simply a report of an address given by him to a study club comprising various Conservative members of the House of Commons. He decided, so the explanation continues, to have it printed purely for circulation to the members.

* * *

THAT explanation glosses over these more or less well-established facts:

1. The document was printed in the form of a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report although not bearing the imprint of that body.

2. It was printed to the total number of some thousands—4,000 copies seems to be the accepted figure—although there were only about 50 members in the study club and about 125 Conservative members of the House of Commons.

3. It was issued without the knowledge of Mr. Bennett and his cabinet.

4. Instead of being circulated privately to the few people mentioned it was sent to a large number of newspaper editors and correspondents. The New York Times published most of it, The Winnipeg Free Press all of it. The Toronto Mail and Empire, the London Free Press, the Toronto Star, the Montreal Star and numerous other papers apparently got copies.

5. At least one of the firms mentioned in the report—they say "libelled" in the report—saw a copy, and it was their complaint to the prime minister that first brought the document to his attention.

6. Mr. Bennett took immediate steps to have the report withdrawn and he telephoned Mr. Stevens in Winnipeg to get further copies destroyed. Mr. Stevens apparently took a large supply west with him.

Such things do not happen when a simple and inoffensive private document is inadvertently or privately circulated.

* * *

THE facts cited are important considered in connection with the character of the document. In it, Mr. Stevens draws some very remarkable conclusions from the evidence presented to his committee. He discusses in great detail the affairs of such companies as General Steel Wares, Robt. Simpson Co., P. Burns and Co., the "National Biscuit Co.," by which he apparently means the Canada Biscuit Co., and the pulp and paper companies. He makes comment on their affairs that no chairman of a house committee or royal commission has any right to make except in his report to the Parliament after all the evidence has been taken and has been carefully weighed by all the members of the committee or commission.

Mr. Stevens has, by this incident, strengthened the prevailing view that he is too fanatical and prejudiced on the matters before the commission to be at all fair or judicial; too much determined to prove views which he held before the committee ever started to function to have any right to sit on the royal commission at all, much less to act as chairman of the panel of judges weighing the evidence.

* * *

TO MR. BENNETT'S numerous troubles, Mr. Stevens has added another worrisome problem, but the political implications of his latest exploit are less important than the fact that he has completely destroyed the power of any committee or commission under his chairmanship to do the useful job it has to do. That being the case, the commission should be reconstituted under another chairman. It has become at

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

PRICE BROS. DISPUTANTS DRAW CLOSER

New Offer May be Made to Preference Holders

MAKE CONCESSIONS

Avoidance of Foreclosure Proceedings Preferred in Protracted Negotiations

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Though no announcement of an official character is forthcoming, it is understood that progress is being made in reconciling the demands of the preferred shareholders of Price Bros. and Co. as set forth by R. H. Collis, of Kitcat and Aitken, of London, Eng., with those offered under the reorganization plan sponsored by a group of underwriters, comprising the Duke Price Power Co., Bowater's Paper Mills, Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. and the London Daily Express Ltd.

Under the scheme of arrangement advanced by the company, and supported by the underwriters, it was proposed to exchange the existing 6½ per cent cumulative preferred shares of $100 par value each for new 5 per cent preferred shares, of the par value of $100 each, and cumulative only to the extent earned.

Seeks Better Terms

R. H. Collis, on behalf of a group of preferred shareholders, opposed this offer and demanded that the dividend rate remain unaltered, that the dividend become cumulative after a period of five years and that the preferred shares have voting rights and one representative on the board of directors of the new company.

Due to the opposition of the preferred shareholders, the plan of reorganization failed to receive approval at the Quebec meeting held on June 28 and 29 last.

Following this set back it was thought generally that the bondholders would go ahead with their threat and foreclose on the property. It is known that the necessary arrangements had been made to carry out this plan in the event of non-approval of the plan. Such a step, however, involved heavy expense and those interested in the reorganization are known to have preferred a compromise rather than a foreclosure.

Report Concessions Made

Since that time informal negotiations are understood to have been carried on with the preferred shareholders. Reports are that at present the company, as represented by the underwriters, is agreeable to meeting in part the demands of the preferred shareholders.

While no official action has been taken, it is understood the preferred shareholders have been offered a new preference share of $100 par value, carrying a coupon rate of 6 per cent and cumulative after five years, together with the right to elect one member to the board of directors of the new company.

It is not known whether or not this proposal has proven acceptable to the minority holders of the preferred stock. In any event it would be necessary to hold another meeting of creditors and stockholders to approve of the change in the plan, before the reorganization can be effectually carried out.

More Time Necessary

Some time will necessarily elapse after an agreement has been reached between the preferred shareholders and the company before another general meeting can be called in order to vote approval.

Proxies secured from the preferred shareholders are good until the end of this year. Those secured from the unsecured creditors and the common shareholders were valid only for the last meeting. In order to hold a second meeting, therefore, it would be necessary to secure new proxies from the latter two groups. From six to eight weeks would probably be necessary to do this, so that even in the event of a

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Industry Shows Impressive Gain Over Last Year

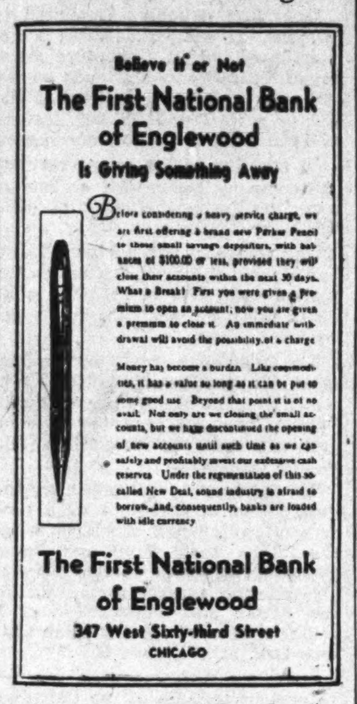
June indicators of business activity released during the past week indicate a slowing down of activity in manufacturing industry as compared with the previous month. This is, of course, the usual seasonal trend.

Only shoe production, however, was less than in the corresponding month of 1933, gains in coal and coke production and automobile financing being impressive.

		June '34	Change From Prev. Period %	Change From Prev. Year %
Monthly				
Shoe production	prs.	1,723,141	— 8.3	—12.3
Auto financing	$	4,247,782	—11.5	+76.9
New cars	No.	3,453	—16.2	+74.6
Used cars	No.	7,030	— 8.7	+51.3
Raw rubber imp.	lbs.	4,946,790	— 0.4	+53.3
Coal output	tons	979,022	— 4.0	+40.1
Coke production	tons	179,305	— 3.1	+31.6
Weekly*				
Car loadings	No.	43,731	— 2.3	+17.8
Cattle sales	No.	11,431	— 5.5	+ 4.9
Hog sales	No.	12,871	—24.3	—10.6

* Weeks ended July 27, Aug. 2 and Aug. 2 respectively.

New Deal Banking



This almost incredible advertisement ran this week in a Chicago newspaper. Because "under the regimentation of the so-called New Deal, sound industry is afraid to borrow and consequently banks are loaded with idle currency" the bank is offering a bonus to small savings depositors if they will close their accounts at once.

LOBLAW ADDS STORAGE PLANT FOR NEW LINES

Company to Spend $375,000 on Meat Market Facilities

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd. will spend $375,000 on plant extension beginning immediately. Primarily this outlay, The Financial Post has been informed, is to care for the special requirements of the new meat and fruit and vegetable markets already established as well as those that may be built in the future.

Cold Storage Plant

Most of the expenditure will be made on a modern cold storage plant 160 ft. by 160 ft. alongside the main $1,000,000 warehouse on Fleet street, Toronto, to handle meats, fruit and vegetables now being sold in the 25 markets already in existence in conjunction with the groceterias and the five more markets under construction in Toronto and other parts of Ontario.

There will be ample facilities in this line, The Post understands, to take care of the future development anticipated in this direction. Just how far this expansion may go is indicated by the fact that the company operates 111 stores, less than a quarter of which are equipped to handle the new lines at present.

Until the present the company has mainly depended on outside cold storage facilities to handle the new end of the business

Sales during the past few months, The Post understands, have continued to improve, both in the groceteria line and also in meats, fruits and vegetables.

CHEAP GAS PRICE WAR FLARES AGAIN

Buffalo and Toronto Prices Almost Identical — Competition Grows Keener

GUERILLA SNIPING

Big Companies Cut Under Independents in Certain Districts — Octane Rating Comparison

War between certain independents and the large gasoline companies has again broken out in certain areas of Toronto. The understanding no longer exists between the big companies and the independents under which the former were willing to have the unbranded gasolines sold at 1½ cents a gallon under the nationally advertised brands. It is stated that the independents have dropped prices very low because they find that without a greater price advantage than 1½ cents a gallon they do not get sufficient volume.

No general price decline is intended, The Financial Post is informed. Nationally advertised brands have already been cut from 18 cents to 17½ cents a gallon. Officials state that even at 18 cents a gallon the public would still be getting gasoline cheaper than prices at border points in the United States justify in Canada. The large companies have manufactured a third grade of gasoline especially to compete with the cheap gasoline now being sold by independents under their very noses. As soon as one of the most persistent price-cutters among the independents cut prices on August 7 to 11 cents a gallon, not counting road tax, an Imperial Oil station not far away cut the price for their third grade to 10 cents a gallon.

Rating of Cheap Grades

"How do the two grades compare?" a representative of The Financial Post asked an expert of one of the large companies.

"Our third grade is much better than theirs. Actual tests of the cheap gasoline now being sold by these independents show octane ratings running from 48 to 53 degrees whereas our third grade is steady at 60 octane rating. The regular gasoline which we have reduced to 16½ cents has 70 octane rating and should be selling at 18 cents a gallon at least. For high compression engines we sell grades with 76 octane rating. In fact, if the 2 cents a gallon differential between United States and Canadian costs were taken into consideration it should sell at 20 cents a gallon or at 19½ cents at the least. Those small companies with restricted refinery facilities cannot allow the octane rating to go above 60 because they cannot control their product. They would have vapor lock, sticking valves and all sorts of trouble if they did.

Blend Casinghead With Naphtha

It is claimed that the very nature of the buying of small blenders prevents high octane ratings being obtained. To get a low price it is stated that some of these small refiners buy casinghead gasoline, which comes in free of duty, and heavy naphtha and simply blend them, two parts of

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

London Has Misgivings About Central Bank

Addis and Norman Endeavor to Link Canada With Sterling Standard

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

LONDON.—Who will be the governor of the Bank of Canada, and what will the Bank's policy be under his direction? These are the two questions that are being asked in London financial circles whenever the word Canada is mentioned.

There are a variety of rumors regarding the governorship. Mr. Bennett's insistence that the post should be open to all Britishers, and not confined to Canadians, is not interpreted as necessarily implying that a Canadian will not be appointed. Canadian names are often mentioned here, particularly those of Dr. W. C. Clark, the deputy minister of finance, of E. B. McInerney, the London manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Prof. Gilbert Jackson, economist of the Bank of Nova Scotia and adviser to the Canadian Bankers' Association at the hearings of the Royal Commission last year.

No Chance of Peacock

It is taken for granted, as The Financial Post recently intimated, that Sir Edward Peacock, head of Baring Bros. and director of the Bank of England, whose name has often been mentioned in Canada as the best man for the post, would not leave his important sphere of action in London. Sir Edward is a staunch Canadian, who has retained his interest in his homeland by frequent visits as well as through his connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson's Bay Company. But only with difficulty could he be tempted to leave his influential position in London.

The names of two or three of the staff of the Bank of England are sometimes mentioned: but the bank's staff has already been rather depleted by other Dominion central banks. Prof. T. E. Gregory, lecturer on banking in London, is also frequently heard of as a possible nominee for some position in the Bank of Canada.

Frown on Reserve Cut

The changes which parliament introduced into the Central Bank Act are regarded with some misgiving. It is felt that they will make it more difficult to secure the services of a competent governor. Two changes are of particular importance in this regard.

In the first place, the reduction of the reserve proportion is thought dangerous. The draft act required the chartered banks to hold on deposit with the central bank an amount equal to five per cent of their deposits. Under the revised law the banks still have to keep five per cent reserves, but not necessarily on deposit at the central bank—that is to say their till money and the cash in their vaults could be included in the five per cent, and the regulation was thus much less restrictive. The reserves of most of the Canadian banks are already substantially in excess of this amount, the law thus being entirely ineffec-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

THE WATER'S FINE

—Drawn for The Financial Post by R. Kaell.

RELIEF PLAN MEANS SAVING OF $15,000,000

Ottawa Will Save That Much in 8 Months Apart from Provinces

NEW METHOD

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Drastic economies in Dominion expenditures on direct relief, coupled with a definite change in the policy hitherto followed by the Bennett Government, marked the Dominion-provincial conference held at Ottawa last week as a milestone in the campaign for national recovery. The conference opened July 30 and closed, officially, on August 1. Unofficially, negotiations are still under way between the Dominion and most of the provinces and it is apparent that significant political as well as economic issues are now in process of formulation.

Broadly speaking, the Dominion Government has determined to decline, in future, all direct responsibility for direct relief; to return this responsibilty to the provinces and the municipalities. Instead of continuing to pay a percentage share of relief costs (hitherto 33-1/3 per cent) the Dominion during the eight months August to March, inclusive, will give each province a cash grant.

Means 50 Per Cent Cut

The cash grants have been worked out by the Dominion on the particular needs of each province and while official data are lacking, it may be accepted that these grants, in total, will be much less than the national treasury would have had to pay under the former arrangement. It appears as if the Dominion will cut its expenditures on direct relief by about 50 per cent in the next eight months. The one-third arrangement would have cost Ottawa approximately $3,800,000 per month for these eight months. The cash grants will run to $1,850,000 per month. The saving in this period will be about $15,000,000.

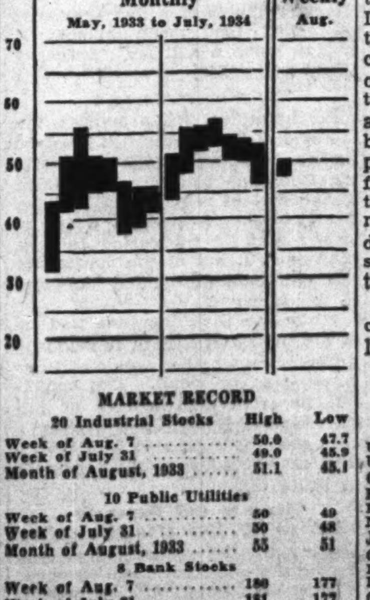
With the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the proposed cuts are being bitterly resented. Provincial protests are beating down on the cabinet and whether or no the Government will recede from its position will not be certain for a week or more. At the moment, it looks as if Ottawa will not yield.

The severity of the cuts may be

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Aug. 7	50.0	47.7
Week of July 31	49.0	45.9
Month of August, 1933	51.1	45.1
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Aug. 7	50	49
Week of July 31	50	48
Month of August, 1933	55	51
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Aug. 7	180	177
Week of July 31	181	177
Month of August, 1933	189	179

WORLD VOLUME FOREIGN TRADE GAINS SLIGHTLY

Canada Slips to Eighth Place Among Nations

BIG DROP IN VALUE

Decline in the volume of world trade—which has been the outstanding feature of post-war commerce—was arrested in 1933, a gain of between one and two per cent being recorded from the previous year, according to the annual Review of World Trade recently issued by the League of Nations' economic intelligence service.

The gold value of trade in 1933 declined 65 per cent from the previous year, however, due to drastic declines in prices of goods, particularly those emanating from the North American continent.

Canada's Share Less

Despite this heavy decline in value of trade of the North American Continent, the volume of trade from this area gained proportionately more than from European countries. The decline was severe enough, however, to reduce the total volume of Canada's trade to eighth place among the trading nations of the world from the fifth place position held during the past decade.

Provisional calculations point to a fall from 1932 to 1933 of 8 per cent in the quantum of foodstuffs entering into trade, but to a rise in the quantum of raw materials of 8 per cent, and of manufactured articles of less than 2 per cent.

Manufactures Fell Most

Manufactured articles fell, on the average, more in price from 1932 to 1933 than primary products, and, for the first time during the depression, the barter terms of agricultural and mineral-producing countries improved. It will be recalled that one of the earliest indications of the depression was the deterioration in the barter terms of trade of these countries in 1928.

The trend toward economic nationalism took its toll of trade in cereals, sugar and numerous other foodstuffs. In particular, the wheat imports of the chief European consuming countries were drastically reduced at the same time as the prices of foodstuffs, with few exceptions, continued to fall. With the exception of coal, the majority of the principal raw materials were exported in larger quantities in 1933, but the price movement for such materials varied between wide limits. (See page 7).

Effect of Treaties

Changes in the geographical distribution of trade are noted by the League of Nations review as being the effect of recent tendencies of commercial policy. Thus, the development of commercial relations between countries within such groups as the British and French Empires became a factor of outstanding importance both for these countries and for those outside the groups. Further, the growing sentiment in favor of reciprocity in trade between individual countries has resulted in a considerable decline in "triangular" trade.

Trade of the twelve leading world countries in 1933 as compared with 1929 is shown in the following table:

Trade of Leading Countries (In Millions of Gold Dollars)

	Imports 1933	Exports 1933	Total 1933	Total 1929
U. K.	2,073	1,213	3,286	8,956
U. S. A.	1,112	1,280	2,392	9,496
Germany	996	1,155	2,151	6,415
France	1,117	724	1,841	4,247
Belgium	411	391	802	1,872
Netherlands	487	292	779	1,906
Japan	380	366	746	1,965
Canada	288	422	710	2,524
Italy	390	315	705	1,941
India	286	360	646	2,074
China*	363	198	561	1,460
Argentina	229	286	515	1,728

Highlights of the week

Millions in Pills

With annual domestic sales alone running over $38,000,000 Canada's medicine industry is big business. Special article reviews development from early days of unrestricted claims to present status. Page 9

Woollen Industry Leader

Henry Barrett led Canadian woollen industry at the Ottawa Conference and before Tariff Board. An intimate sketch of his career and ideas. Page 9

Farmers Chief Gainers

Over a year of rising prices have benefitted farmers more than any other group. Exclusive survey shows progress made. Page 7

Ravages of Drought

Six consecutive years of drought have taken a terrific toll in Southern Saskatchewan. Solution of problems needs services of commission. Suggested plans discussed. Page 10

Modern Mercury

Jack Hammell, colorful mining personality is back from a flying trip to the Yukon, with his wife. In a three week trip they covered 7,000 miles. Page 14

Jellicoe in Spotlight

Beardmore-Jellicoe gold area in northern Ontario, long looked on as the undistinguished neighbor of the rich Long Lake area, comes through as potential gold area. Page 16

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A. W. Chase	8	Moore Corp.	8
Beld.-Corticelli	4	McKinnon Ind.	8
B. Can. Nationale	4	Melchers	5
Can. Machinery	5	Nan.-Duncan	2
Credit Fonc.	11	Price Bros.	1
C. W. Lindsay	5	Power Corp.	2
C. Paperboard	5	P. Lyall	11
Can. Rail Term.	11	Rogers-Maj.	4
C. P. R.	4	Sun Life	4
Can. Cement	12	St. John Dock	5
Dom. Gas	2	St. Cath. Realty	5
Dom. Realty	11	Union Cold Stor.	4
Gatineau Pr.	11	Wabasso Cot.	4
Gen. Motors	5	Wellington B.	12
Holt, Renfrew	5	York Apts.	11
Loblaw	1, 5	Zimmerknit	4
Maple Leaf	4		

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Ardeen	16	Long L. Gold	16
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Bidgood Kirk.	14	Man. Basin	15
Base Metals	14	Mak Siccar	14
Cent. Manitoba	16	Marbaun	15
Concordia	15	Newbec	11
Chromium	16	Norcliffe-Tib.	11
C. Min. Project	15	Olympic	14
Dentonia	16	Porc. Twaite	14
Dunlop Cons.	16	Pacific East.	16
Excello	14	Phoenix Moly.	16
Fraser River	16	Red Crest	16
Francoeur	15	Richstrike	14
Gold Mtn.	16	Siscoe	16
God's Lake	16	Swayze-Huy.	16
Grange	14	Smelter Gold	16
Greene Stab.	16	St. Anthony	16
Hudson Bay	16	Superior	15
Henn. Maloney	14	Temagami	14
Hedley	16	Thompson-Cad.	16
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FEEL STEVENS SHOULD QUIT AS CHAIRMAN

Ottawa Thinks End Not Seen of Mass Buying Pamphlet

LEADERSHIP BID?

Known Facts Suggest Well-Thought Plan on Part of Minister of Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — While a cabinet break-up has been avoided, at least temporarily, the incident occasioned by the release of the Stevens pamphlet on the work of the Price Spreads Committee has been the most spectacular political event at Ottawa since the general election of 1930.

Told piecemeal in the newspapers, with many conflicting versions of what actually happened, the developments on Parliament Hill over the last week-end have not been appreciated by the public. The Bennett Government was for a short time badly shaken and the retirement of Hon. Harry Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, for a time appeared to be inevitable. But even while the political reactions have been confined, for the moment, to very small dimensions, the future consequences will certainly be important.

Chairmanship in Jeopardy

The Stevens pamphlet incident is very likely to result in a change of the chairmanship of the Price Spreads Commission. It is freely conceded in cabinet circles that Mr. Stevens, in his pamphlet, has demonstrated that he is no longer unbiased in his views and, therefore, should give way to someone else who, as yet, has formed no definite conclusions as to the propriety of the methods followed by leading financiers, business men and companies.

The Stevens story broke at Ottawa last Friday night, when business men at Toronto and Montreal became aware that a pamphlet had been issued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce giving his view as to what the evidence so far taken discloses. The pamphlet was written by Mr. Stevens and was published under his name. It contained numerous charges of a most serious character against prominent leaders in the business community, numerous positive statements respecting the honesty of recent mergers, and equally positive statements as to the financial soundness of several large enterprises.

Lawsuits Threatened

Apparently the parties who were named telephoned to Premier R. B. Bennett, on Friday night, complaining vigorously against what Mr. Stevens had said about them, and asking if the government was backing the pamphlet. Their intention was to sue for libel.

Mr. Stevens had left on the previous night for Winnipeg and other western cities.

These communications, apparently, were the first that Mr. Bennett had heard of the pamphlet. He at once instituted enquiries, obtained copies, read them. He assured the parties against whom the alleged libels had been directed that his government was not supporting the pamphlet. Moreover, he had all available copies of it at Ottawa suppressed and instructed the officials to get back as many as possible of the copies which had been sent out. In addition he arranged to have Mr. Stevens telephone him from Winnipeg the moment he arrived on Saturday morning.

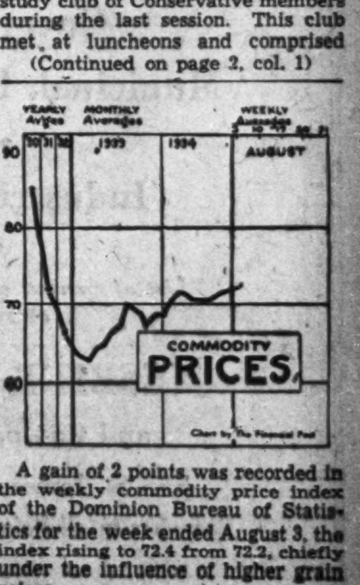
Private Circulation Intended

The explanation given by Mr. Stevens was that the pamphlet was a reprint of an address given by him to a study club of Conservative members of Parliament; that it had been multigraphed for private circulation among the members of this club and had not been intended for public consumption.

There has been no public statement of the facts, but very reliable sources of information disclose them as follows:

Mr. Stevens did make a speech along the lines of the pamphlet to a study club of Conservative members during the last session. This club met at luncheons and comprised

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)



A gain of 2 points was recorded in the weekly commodity price index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ended August 3, the index rising to 72.4 from 72.2, chiefly under the influence of higher grain prices.

Music As You Go!

CAR RADIOS

A Special Value at EATON'S ... Each **$35.00**

Installation Extra

No need to wait longer for that radio for your car, with Eaton's offering this attractive price on two famous makes of car radios! Both are 4-tube models, with full rich tone, and are noted for their easy tuning facilities and fine performance. Easy to install—you may do it yourself or Eaton's will arrange it for you.

Cash Price $35.00

On D.P. Plan (Toronto Delivery Area) Deposit $5.00 and 6 monthly payments of $5.25. Total D.P. price $36.50.

Fifth Floor, Yonge Street.
Also obtainable at EATON'S-College Street.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

FEEL STEVENS SHOULD QUIT AS CHAIRMAN

(Continued from page 1)

from 40 to 100 members. Mr. Stevens decided to have the speech multigraphed. The work was done at the Bureau of Statistics and the finished pamphlet was got up precisely as are the ordinary blue-grey reports issued by this branch of the Federal Government. It was multigraphed by government employees on government paper by government machines and the copies which issued were sent out like any other government mail.

Thousands Printed

The precise number of copies struck off has not been divulged but certainly exceeded 1,000. It is asserted by persons who saw stacks of them that there were at least 4,000. Others in close touch with the cabinet place the total at 3,000. Obviously it was ridiculous to print all these copies in order to furnish one or two each to members of the study club. Furthermore, there is no evidence at all to indicate that this was the intention.

The pamphlet bears on the cover the date July 27. It was released from Ottawa on Friday, August 3. It is known that Mr. Stevens proposed to leave for the West a week earlier than he did. His departure was delayed because of Mr. Bennett's request that he stay and hear the case of British Columbia for better terms.

The release of the pamphlet appears to have been subjected to the same delay as Mr. Stevens's departure. It looks as if the whole thing had been carefully arranged.

Advertising Agency Involved

Moreover the release of the pamphlet by officers of the Trade and Commerce department was not confined to members of the study club. To date there is no evidence to indicate that they were even on the first mailing lists. The pamphlet appears to have been sent, at once, to a number of newspapers. The newspapers which were on a special mailing list got copies; other papers did not get them. It is also learned on very good authority that arrangements were made (and these could scarcely have been thought of without Mr. Stevens specific instructions) to have a large number of copies distributed through Canada by a very prominent advertising agency. Indeed, it seems that it was from the activities of this agency that interested business men first learned of this attack upon them.

Far from being a case of a minister of the Crown getting out a few copies of a speech, privately delivered, for the personal attention of a few people, the pamphlet was printed in thousands and spread over a very wide area of Canada within a few hours.

Now Condemned

Not only did the Government repudiate the pamphlet, but Premier Bennett is said to have done so in telegrams which left no doubt at all of his opinions. The pamphlet was utterly condemned and the Government has left no stone unturned to suppress it.

The next move in the matter is expected from the parties who have been attacked. They may sue for libel or, in view of the energetic measures taken by the Government, they may let that phase of the affair drop. But they will certainly take the position that Mr. Stevens has demonstrated beyond doubt his unfitness for the chairmanship of the Price Spreads Commission. And it is common gossip that there is the deepest sympathy in cabinet circles with such a view.

Bid For Leadership?

So far, the developments in the incident have been contrary to expectations. It was commonly believed last Friday that Mr. Stevens had issued this pamphlet with his eyes wide open. The Montreal Gazette has recorded that the prevailing belief at that time was that he was making a determined bid for the party leadership. If so, Mr. Stevens's course was clear. He would have declined to withdraw the pamphlet and resigned from the cabinet.

But he did not do so. He made an explanation which, although it does not begin to fit the facts as they are known at Ottawa, was deemed acceptable by Mr. Bennett. Perhaps the main thing was that he agreed to the total suppression of the document.

It is conceded, however, that he still holds strong political cards and that the Government will have difficulty either in censoring him or in removing him from the chairmanship of the Commission. If Mr. Stevens had been ejected from the cabinet forthwith, it would have appeared as if the Government was trying to chloroform the enquiry and the political reaction, it is stated, would have been unfortunate. To remove him from the chairmanship may have the same effect, although to a lesser extent. But on the contrary it is admitted that to leave him at the head of the enquiry, after he has passed sentence upon Canadian business men, will detract seriously from the value of any findings that may be made this autumn.

Therefore, as Ottawa views the stiuation, the difficulties occasioned by the publication and issue of the pamphlet are only beginning. A cabinet break has been narrowly averted, but other and equally difficult decisions remain to be made.

Cap-de-la-Madeleine Pays August Interest

City of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to deposit funds to cover interest coupons due on or before Aug. 1, 1934, on bonds issued under six by-laws. These are by-laws 78, 115, 130, 131, 133, 136.

Creditors are requested by the commission to present such coupons for payment when due.

Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

List of current offerings furnished on request

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company Limited
355 St. James Street, Montreal
Branches in all Principal Cities of Canada

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The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

the very least a laughing stock and at the worst an instrument for slander and destruction.

* * *

Bennett Sees Danger of Relief Racket

WHILE business in Canada shows an improvement of 40 per cent from the low and the number of new jobs that have been created runs into six figures, the cost of relief has abated but little. Already the word is being quietly passed around that unemployment relief has become a permanent part of Canada's social economy; the taxpayer is being prepared for unceasing contributions to the support of the "jobless," the assumption being that even in good times there will be thousands of people, who either will not be able to obtain work or will not want to work, and will therefore have to be housed, clothed and fed at the expense of the State.

In brief, relief, up to now a necessity, is gradually becoming a racket. The mere distribution of relief has created jobs for thousands; these thousands want to hold their jobs. It has provided a simple system for the redistribution of wealth. The rich pay taxes and the poor get relief; that is the theory. But the effect of Tax Socialism of this character is to cramp enterprise to the point where all classes of producers, and chiefly the farmers and the workingmen, are impoverished.

IT WILL require firm and possibly arbitrary action to liquidate the relief racket. It is too early yet to abandon all State assistance to the unemployed or otherwise distressed. Despite the improvement in business there are still thousands of families without the means of subsistence. Having undertaken to look after the needs of these families the various governments must continue to do so. But week by week the relief bill should be dropping; week by week it should taper off until it disappears entirely with improvement in business.

Prime Minister Bennett apparently has some such idea in mind in planning to alter the arrangement under which the Dominion contributes to the relief bill of the provinces and the Dominions. His plan of making specific cash contributions to the provinces will enable him to effect a gradual reduction in the payments, based upon the improvement that takes place in each area.

* * *

THE prime minister's proposal promises eventual escape from the racketeering phases of relief without leaving the destitute uncared for.

Those who complain of diminishing relief payments in the face of rapid re-employment of the jobless are either ignoring the facts, playing politics or supporting a racket.

More Propaganda for Sterling Union

BOTH Sir Charles Addis, who was Lombard Street's representative on the Canadian Macmillan Commisison, and Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, seem to be working desperately to put Canada on the sterling standard. Having succeeded in giving Canada a central bank, which was an essential instrument to the attainment of their objective, they are now desirous of having that bank work so closely with the Bank of England that it will be merely a tool of the financial and monetary powers of the city.

A. F. W. Plumptre's letter from London in this issue enlarges upon the situation. Sir Charles Addis has already publicly recommended that Canada join the sterling group. Governor Norman never expresses his views on such subjects but his opinions are interpreted by the Times and it speaks knowingly of Mr. Norman's plan for monetary cooperation in the Empire.

* * *

FOR the attainment of the highest degree of economic integration in the Empire some measure of cooperation in financial and monetary matters is decidedly advisable. But it does not follow that that co-operation need take the form of having all countries in the Empire on the sterling standard, or having all of their central banks operating as units in a London directed chain.

A universal sterling standard in the Empire is as impractical a dream as Empire free trade would be under the conditions that prevail today and are likely to prevail in the next generation or more. It would make Canada's trading and financial relations with other countries—notably the United States—so difficult of management that it must not be seriously considered by any Canadian government or the new central bank.

* * *

THERE is only one monetary standard that will be adequate to meet Canadian needs, a workable international standard, either gold or a suitable substitute for the old international gold standard. Sterling is not such a substitute.

Pending the development of a new international monetary standard, Canada must continue to manage its monetary affairs with a judicious use of the instrument we have had to use in all our economic policies since the nation was born, namely, that of compromise on the reasonable middle course.

Is Promoted

W. S. ANTLIFF
Recently appointed assistant general manager of Canada Bread Co.

Nanaimo-Duncan Sale by Dom. Gas Surprises Many

Offering by W. C. Pitfield & Co., Montreal and Toronto, of $450,000 Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities at 93, yielding 6 per cent, has awakened interest of holders of Dominion Gas & Electric 6½ per cent collateral trust gold bonds because at the end of 1933 a list of the company's subsidiaries included The Nanaimo Electric Light, Power & Heating Co. and Duncan Utilities. They have wondered how their interests were affected by the sale, which most learned of for the first time.

The Financial Post understands that these bonds were not a direct sale to W. C. Pitfield & Co. At the time of the reorganization of the capital structure of Dominion Gas & Electric Co. in 1933 it is understood that there were several bidders for an option on these two properties. The successful bidder is understood to have been Pemberton & Son, Vancouver, and later that firm exercised that option. Pitfield & Co. negotiated for the first mortgage bond issue with Pemberton & Son, it is understood, and they paid outright for the bonds which are now being sold to the public.

What Dominion Gas & Electric Co. gains therefore is to have the debts of the two utilities, now merged into one, taken off their hands and whatever was given for the equity in the two properties. It is understood that moneys received for the bonds have been used to clean up all banking liabilities of the two companies amounting to $245,000 and that previous outstanding bonds have been taken up. The equity money will be applied to the retirement of some of the Dominion Gas & Electric bonds.

Officers of Dominion Gas & Electric are satisfied that the sale has been in the interests of their companies.

RELIEF PLAN MEANS SAVING OF $15,000,000

(Continued from page 1)

judged from the following table. The amounts are not official and may err within narrow limits. For the four western provinces the degree of error is minute. The negotiations between Ottawa and the eastern provinces appear only to be beginning and changes, running into substantial figures, may be made. The table gives the monthly payments by Ottawa to the provinces on account of relief during the tight months August to March, inclusive, in 1933-34, and the cash grants which the provinces will receive in the corresponding months of 1934-35.

Monthly Cash Grants From Ottawa

	1933-34	1934-35
Prince Edward Island	$ 1,350	$ 1,250
Nova Scotia	77,000	42,000
New Brunswick	38,000	25,000
Quebec	900,000	600,000
Ontario	1,000,000	625,000
Manitoba	200,000	135,000
Saskatchewan	200,000	200,000
Alberta	90,000	75,000
British Columbia	200,000	150,000

No Common Principle

Obviously no common principle was applied. Federal aid is to be cut according to the special requirements of each province and with due regard to their financial strength. Saskatchewan, for example, has not been cut at all, for the reason that the drought situation will make the coming winter very difficult. Manitoba has been cut severely and so have the two central provinces.

The Bennett policy caught the provincial delegates off guard. No one anticipated that Ottawa would seek to shed responsibility for direct relief and no one imagined that such severe economies would be enforced. On the broad constitutional position, Mr. Bennett, it is agreed, is sound when he declares that the provinces and the municipalities are responsible for the problem. But the political reactions, having regard to the 1930 general election campaign and the relief acts of the past four years, will be most pronounced. The provincial delegates at no point disputed their constitutional liability but they did contend that they are unable to shoulder the burden and they also contended that unemployment is just as much a national emergency today as in 1930.

Provinces Alarmed

Furthermore, the provinces are alarmed at the possibilities involved in the change of policy. Hitherto the Dominion has borne one third of the cost of relief. Last July 15, the Dominion announced a cut to 25 per cent for the period July 15, to August 1, but at the conference this was reconsidered and increased to the former level.

While the Dominion was tied up to the percentage basis, it made no difference whether expenditures were large or small. The contributions from Ottawa rose or fell accordingly. But the new basis of a cash grant is rigid and it is feared may involve some of the provinces in acute difficulty.

Aims to Cut Expenses

Behind Mr. Bennett's new policy, judging by the speeches he made during the conference, is a clear cut intention not of aggravating provincial problems but of scaling down relief payments. Mr. Bennett apparently came to the conclusion that the present large expenditures on relief (they exceeded $25,000,000 for the Dominion last fiscal year) are no longer justified. He declared that relief administration has been inefficient or worse. He referred to the evidence of inefficiency, of racketeering, uncovered in various test audits carried out by the Auditor General last year.

He pointed out that not only is employment rapidly increasing and, therefore, progressively diminishing the need of state charity, but that an undivided responsibility for administration is most desirable. He believed that the provinces, being constitutionally liable, should assume this responsibility while the Dominion assisted by way of cash grants. In doing so, the Federal Government will be able to dismantle the present relief branch which costs some $82,000 per year.

Cheque Once a Month

All the Dominion will have to do in the future is to send each province a cheque once a month, and this will be done by the Finance Department.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that the new policy does not mean that the Dominion will spend less on relief this year than last. The money will be spent differently, that is all. Payments on direct relief will be reduced but the $40,000,000 works programme will be under way and at least $15,000,000 will be disbursed thereon this winter.

Means Scaling Down

What the provincial governments will do was not made clear at the conference. Private conversations indicate that they will not attempt to make up the Federal cut. Few, if any, of the municipalities will be able to do so and the net result will be a general scaling down of relief payments this winter. This in turn is expected to stimulate the efforts of unemployed to find work. In addition, greater care will be exercised in the distribution of relief.

Other phases of the conference of importance are:—

The Dominion agreed to give special aid to support farmers in drought areas of the three prairie provinces.

The land settlement scheme will be continued.

Federal unemployment relief camps for single men will be maintained.

Provincial farm placement scheme will be supported.

The Dominion will give no further aid to Trans-Canada highway construction except in Ontario and British Columbia. Completed sections must be maintained by the provinces.

Maritime Royal Commission

Following the main conference the representatives of the Maritime provinces pressed Mr. Bennett for a Royal Commission to go into those recommendations of the Duncan Commission which have not yet been implemented, as well as into the general position of the Maritimes in relation to the Dominion. Mr. Bennett granted the request and the commission will be named in the near future.

The British Columbia delegation also sought a Royal Commission to sift claims from that province for better terms. No decision was given but this request, also, is likely to be granted.

Drought Relief

With respect to drought relief, negotiations continued this week. The three prairie provinces are asking for substantial Federal aid and they contend that the drought problem this year is even more serious than it was in 1931-32. Saskatchewan alone, will ask for approximately $18,000,000, having 60 municipalities in which no crops of any kind have been harvested and in which the population, the livestock, etc., will have to be supported entirely by state aid. In 1931-32 some $25,000,000 was spent in that province.

In Manitoba there are 16 municipalities which are in need of relief and about the same number is reported from Alberta.

LONDON HAS MISGIVINGS ABOUT CENTRAL BANK

(Continued from page 1)

tive unless violent measures are undertaken by the Bank of Canada.

Even in London, which is by no means a centre which believes in the efficacy of banking law as a substitute for good banking practice, it is felt that this relaxation of the legal control of the central bank over the reserves, and thus over the policies of the chartered banks is a mistake. Co-operation, and not coercion, has always been the rule in London; but it is felt that the situation in Canada is different in that the tradition of co-operation has not yet been established and a wise man would be unwilling to take the responsibilities of governor in a situation over which he had not adequate assurance of control.

Governor's Responsibility

In the second place, parliament has changed the Act in such a manner as to throw the whole weight of responsibility for all the bank's actions upon the shoulders of the governor alone. In order to satisfy the desire for "national," as opposed to "private," direction of the bank, it has been made necessary that the governor himself shall approve of every action taken by the board of directors. (It will be remembered that the governor is to be appointed by the government, while the directors are elected by shareholders.)

In this way the governor loses all possibility of sharing with the other directors the blame and abuse which will undoubtedly be directed at him. On the other hand the directors apparently become an advisory instead of an executive body. And thus the change, which may well increase the difficulty of getting a competent governor, will certainly increase the difficulty of getting an able directorate, representative of a variety of views and interests.

Sterling or Dollar?

Regarding the bank's policy, the question most often raised is: will it be a sterling or an American dollar policy?

This question itself implies two assumptions. The first is that Canada's monetary policy will not be one either of isolation in an attempt, for example, to maintain a stable price level or one of direct association with gold, to which the American dollar appears to be attached only by an elastic band. These alternatives, important as they appear to various sections of the Canadian public, are scarcely considered over here.

The second general assumption is that sterling will not be stabilized in terms of dollars in the near future, and therefore the Canadian bank must choose between them. In spite of the cryptic movements of Governor Montagu Norman, of the Bank of England, and the rumors of his conversations with the Federal Reserve authorities regarding stabilization, there seems little prospect of this taking place. There would certainly be very strong opposition to it, opposition which has indeed already been vocal, in the United States. And in Great Britain, while a substantial section of financial opinion is now favoring stabilization, many financiers still oppose it; and in this they have the support of important industrial interests and organized labor who associate much of the recent British industrial revival to the departure from gold and the depreciation of sterling.

Propaganda for Sterling

The stabilization of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling has been advocated by Sir Charles Addis in the July issue of the "Quarterly Review." Sir Charles, who has been chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as well as a director of the Bank of England, the German Reichsbank, and the Bank for International Settlements, was last summer a member of the Canadian Macmillan Commission. The Commission made no recommendations as to Canadian policy, much to the disappointment of many Canadians who hoped for guidance upon the controversial questions involved; and thus Sir Charles' statement is of particular interest and importance.

His Second Choice

The recommendation that Canada should join the sterling group is made by Sir Charles as his second choice. He would prefer to see general world stabilization on gold, provided that this were accompanied by the appropriate action, undertaken jointly by the chief central banks, to raise prices and to manage the value of gold. While he believes such management to be within the technical competence of the central banks, he recognizes that they are in no mood to undertake it at present. He is therefore anxious to attain what stability and expansion of trade may be possible within those countries which are wedded neither to gold nor to the worst extremes of economic nationalism.

Empire Co-operation

Governor Norman, like Sir Charles, believes undoubtedly that a gold standard world is the nearest approach to a financial heaven. But he too, while bending his post-war efforts to the wider field, is reported to be increasing his interest in the intra-imperial monetary co-operation. "The Times" (July 26) says:

"The outstanding development in oversea Empire banking in the past year has been the progress of schemes for the formation of central reserve banks. Thus will shortly be realized Mr. Norman's plan.... for the dual purpose of facilitating the economic development of the countries concerned, and enabling the Empire to co-operate more closely than would otherwise be possible in all financial and banking questions of common interest......"

The argument against sterling stabilization which is most usually put forward in Canada is that Canada's economic relationships are chiefly with the United States; and, in particular, that the large public and corporate borrowings of Canadians in New York make it imperative that any stabilization should be in terms of American dollars.

This line of argument carries little weight with Sir Charles. With his experience of foreign exchange problems in the Far East, not to mention the part he played in the Reichsbank's stabilization of the mark under the Dawes Plan after the great German inflation, he is accepted as a considerable authority on such questions.

He argues that loan operations are simply one item among many in a country's balance of payments. England has a large adverse balance of commodity trade with the United States. In order to pay for this she must, by exports or by some other means, purchase the American dollars, just as Canada has to purchase American dollars to pay her debts. But no one suggests that this makes it imperative that Great Britain should determine her monetary and exchange rate policy solely, or even chiefly, in relation to the United States.

Power Corp. Revenues Gain, Bonds Reduced

Gross revenue for the year ended June 30, 1934, from its investments in subsidiary and affiliated utility companies, and from other investments, and from engineering and management fees, amounted to $1,524,000, as against $1,485,000 for the year ended June 30, 1933. The annual report will not be ready until September, but a preliminary statement is given out.

Operating expenses amounted to $271,000, as against $317,000, a reduction of $46,000. Debenture interest of $522,000 and dividends on the issues of preferred stocks took $600,000, or a total of $1,122,000, leaving $131,000 towards the common shares.

In addition to the above revenue the company had profits on sale of securities during the period of $188,000.

The company has no bank loans, and during the year has effected a further reduction of $480,000 in its outstanding 4½ per cent and 5 per cent debentures.

The value of the company's investments is approximately $26,000,000, of which amount over 75 per cent is in the bonds and shares of its controlled and affiliated hydro-electric and utility companies.

The company is engaged on the design and construction of a new power development of 4,500 h.p. for the Minas Basin Pulp and Paper Company, in Nova Scotia, and has also recently secured a contract for the design and construction of a concrete dam for the Canadian Cottons Ltd., at Milltown, N.B.

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MAKERS TO HIS MAJESTY

These high grade hats with the real London style are making many friends in the Store for Men. You too will be pleased with their easy fitting comfort.

Soft felts in shades of light and dark steel, pearl, tan and brown, also black hard hats at $7.

Street Floor—Store for Men.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

PRICE BROS. DISPUTANTS DRAW CLOSER

(Continued from page 1)

complete unaminity of opinion among all the interested parties. Price Bros. and Co. reorganization scheme cannot be legally approved of until some time toward the end of next month.

Foreclosure proceedings will be avoided as long as there is any possibility of the plan being worked out from within.

Hearst Plan Indefinite

No official word is to be had on the status of the offer put forward for part of Price Bros. and Co.'s assets by the Hearst Corp. and Royal Securities Corp. This syndicate proposed to take over the Riverbend mill, together with a wood supply of 2,500 square miles, also the assignment of the Duke Price power contract, all for a consideration of $12,000,000 payable at the rate of $600,000 half yearly.

This plan was not favored by the bondholders, unsecured creditors or the common shareholders, but had the support of the preferred shareholders protective committee.

CHEAP GAS PRICE WAR FLARES AGAIN

(Continued from page 1)

casinghead to one part of naphtha. As it is simply a mixture there is lack of control of the product, it is claimed, the naphtha being used to offset the highly volatile nature of the casinghead. Being simply a mixture, the manufacturing costs are almost nil for the blenders and are not high for the skimming plants. It is admitted that certain old motor cars can use such gasolines without harm.

Expect No Federal Control

Talk of federal control of the marketing of gasoline is not regarded seriously by oil companies. Federal policy with regard to all marketing may apply to gasoline but no special measures are intended. At least no suggestions of the kind have been made to the companies and so far the only moves toward regulation have come from the provinces.

It is claimed that the attempts made toward control of the oil business by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are working out satisfactorily. In Nova Scotia a thorough attempt at control is being made, whereas in New Brunswick so far reliance has been on the law forbidding unfair practices. In both Maritime provinces the unfair practices had consisted of various companies, desiring to establish competing stations, coming in and offering to pay for all equipment of dealers who would run service stations opposite established ones.

U. S.-Canada Prices Compared

For the first time since the destructive gasoline price wars started in the United States, prices at border points are comparable with prices charged in Canada. Ignoring the occasional price wars in Toronto and other points the most popular brands of gasoline of similar octane rating are selling in Toronto (taken as a convenient Canadian point of comparison) at prices similar to those in Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

The following table shows the retail prices, less road taxes, at these points and at Toronto and these prices, translated into the equivalent price for Imperial gallons are compared with the ruling price in Toronto:

Gasoline Prices U. S. and Canada (Imperial Gallons)

	U.S. Prices	Price in Toronto
Cleveland	15.60	17½*
Detroit	16.80	17½*
New York	16.20	17½*
Buffalo	17.14	17½*

* As Canadian refiners calculate that costs in Canada are from 2 to 2½ cents per gallon higher than in the United States due to longer freight hauls and to high customs duties paid on refining equipment installed, they state that United States retail prices quoted would ordinarily justify prices in Canada of from 18 to 20 cents per gallon. They are kept lower than that only by the competitive situation.

Helpful Service

We welcome opportunities to be helpful to our clients. We would be glad to render a helpful service to you.

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Greater *safety* for yourself and passengers . . . a *smoother* stop . . . *lower* upkeep *expenses* with

CHRYSLER MOTORS HYDRAULIC BRAKES

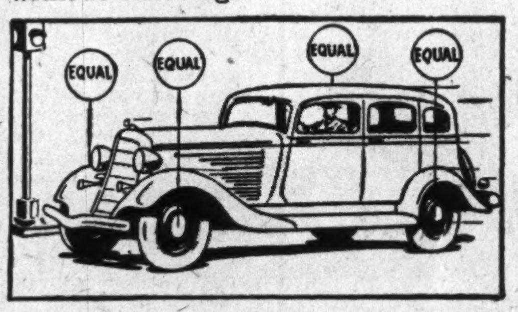
Chrysler Engineers pioneered Hydraulic Brakes because they give the greatest possible stopping power . . . positive equalization on all four wheels . . . and freedom from costly adjustments for the life of the car.

Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes are built into every Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth and De Soto car and every Dodge Truck. They are a *necessity* in these days of heavy traffic, sudden emergencies and high road speeds.

NOTHING but Hydraulic Brakes has ever been put on any car built by Chrysler Motors. Ten years of continuous engineering and manufacturing development have brought Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes to their present state of perfection.

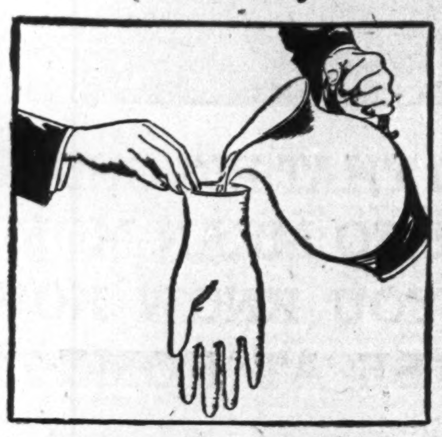
Ask any owner of a Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth or De Soto car, or any driver of a Dodge Truck if his brakes are smooth. He will tell you there is nothing to compare with their velvety, perfectly equalized action.

Ask him if his hydraulic brakes are safer. He will tell you that they stop his car quickly—without swerving.



Ask him if they save him money. He will tell you that they seldom require attention except to take up wear on brake linings and that brake-lining and brake-drum wear are greatly reduced, due to the perfectly equal pressure on all four wheels.

How Hydraulic Brakes Work

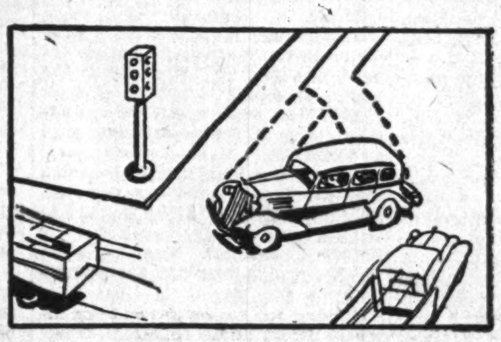


Hydraulic Brakes work so perfectly because they utilize one of nature's simplest laws. Scientists call this Pascal's Law, after the man who discovered it. Here is the Law. "Pressure applied to any part of an enclosed fluid is transmitted so as to act with undiminished force in any direction."

You can prove this for yourself, this way. Pour water into a rubber glove . . . twist the top so that it will not leak. Then squeeze. The fingers stand out stiff and *the pressure in every finger is equal.*

Hydraulic Brakes are just as simple. First there is a pressure chamber where the pressure of your foot on the brake pedal is transmitted to the fluid in the system. Then there are tubes running from the pressure chamber to the brake mechanism on each wheel. That's the whole idea.

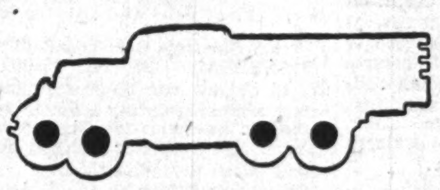
When your foot puts pressure on the brake fluid in the system it *must* transmit pressure *equally* to each wheel. It can't be otherwise. No change in temperature—no shock or road vibration can alter the Law. Pressure is always transmitted *equally* to all four wheels. That's why Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes are so positive . . . do not cause swerving and seldom require attention. A simple application of one of nature's simplest laws has made motoring safer, easier and less expensive.



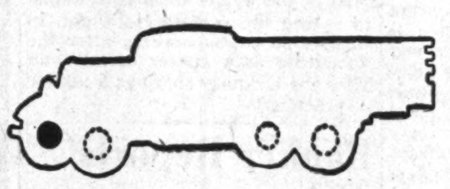
Results of Equalization

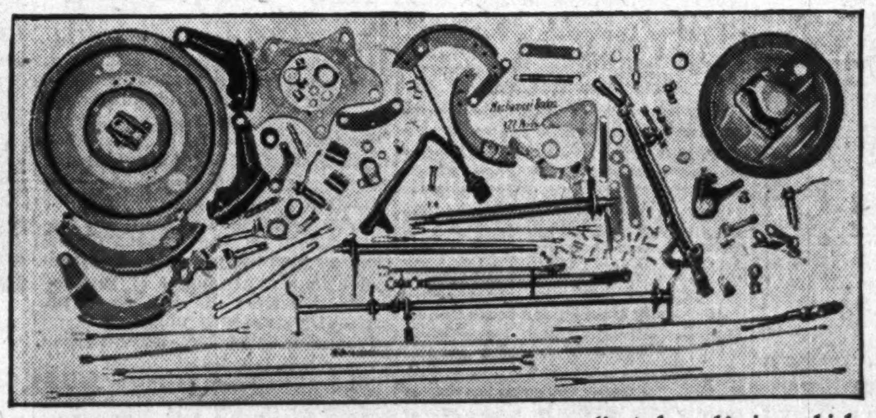
Good brakes must do more than merely stop the car. They must stop it in any emergency without damage to the car or discomfort to the passengers. Swerving when the brakes are applied is what often puts a car out of control. This is caused by one or more of the brakes "grabbing".

Equalized brakes are *safe* brakes! . . . and they stop you quicker because the full force of all four brakes is applied *at the same time.* Hydraulic brakes are always equalized.

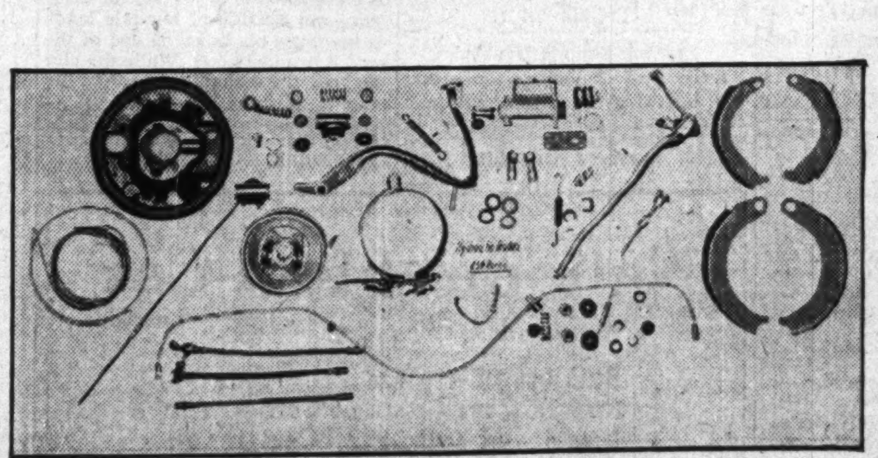


If *one* wheel is "grabbing" *before* another . . . or if the pressure is greater on one wheel than on another, *that* brake is going to wear out too soon and make a relining job on all *four* wheels a necessity. With Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes all four brakes engage at the same time and pressure on all four wheels is always *exactly* the same.





Mechanical Brake System—numerous parts—a complicated mechanism which friction robs of half its power.



Hydraulic Brakes—few parts—simplicity of action—a fool-proof system free from friction.

Adjustments and Wear

Adjustments in the Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brake system are seldom needed. When brake linings wear down, this wear must be compensated for. This is done by a simple turn of a screw on each wheel.

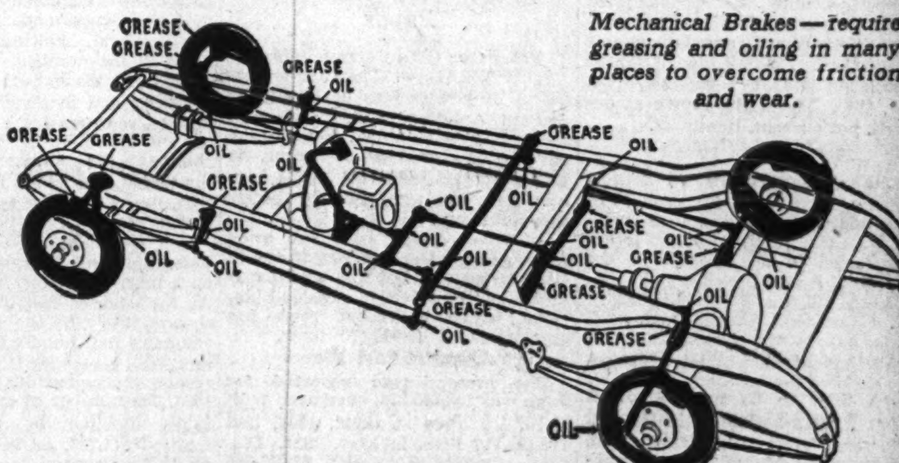
In some other systems this operation means a complete readjustment of the entire braking system. This is a costly service, often repeated . . . which can be avoided by having hydraulic brakes. Furthermore, road shock and change of temperature* do not alter the Chrysler Motors braking system. Owners of Chrysler-built cars just do not worry about their brakes.

Relining should properly be the principal expense in connection with your braking system. The frequency with which relining is necessary is closely tied up with the equalization of pressure. If your brakes are always applied with *equal* pressure, at the *same time,* on *all four* wheels, it stands to reason that brake-lining wear is also equally distributed over all four wheels.

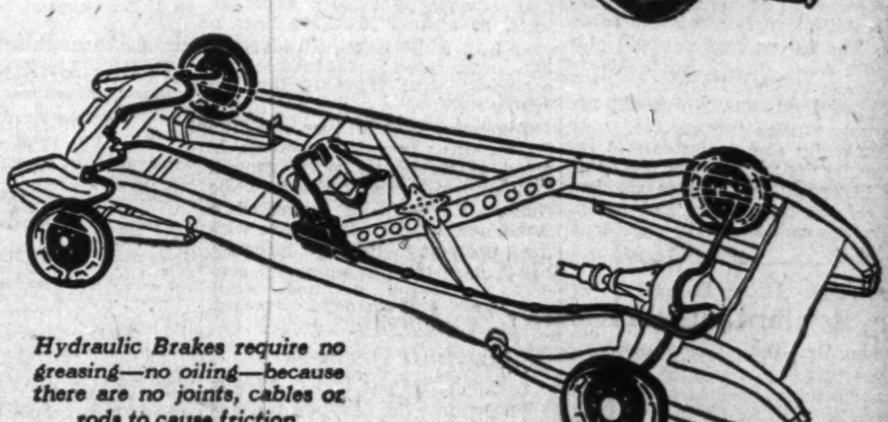
No Friction — No Greasing

Engineers have estimated that as much as 50% of the force exerted on the brake pedal is lost to effective braking due to friction and stretch in the numerous parts of some of the common types of brakes. Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes lose practically none of the braking force due to these causes. There are *no* rods, clevises or bearings. Braking force is transmitted from *foot* to *brake* with minimum loss—and as there is no friction, nothing has to be greased.

** Hydraulic Brake systems should always be filled with genuine Chrysler ISO-Brake Fluid. It is not affected by the most extreme temperature changes and is not injurious to either rubber or metal parts.*



Mechanical Brakes—require greasing and oiling in many places to overcome friction and wear.



Hydraulic Brakes require no greasing—no oiling—because there are no joints, cables or rods to cause friction.

You increase safety for yourself and passengers . . . come to a smoother stop and lower your upkeep expense with Chrysler Motors Hydraulic Brakes. They are put on all Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth and De Soto cars and on all Dodge Trucks.

CHRYSLER · PLYMOUTH · DODGE · DE SOTO · DODGE TRUCKS

ROGERS RADIO SALES DOUBLE 1933 FIGURES

Company and Industry on Better Basis, Says President

SURPLUS WIPED OUT

Annual Statement Shows Loss Substantially Lower Than in 1933 — Assets Valued Conservatively

Merchandise sales of Rogers-Majestic Corp. in April, May and June were 2¼ times the volume in the same period of 1933, G. Harrison Smith, president, states in the recently issued annual report. June sales, he states, were 4.87 times those of the 1933 month, and broadcasting business is 2.97 times the 1933 volume

Steps have been taken, Mr. Smith states, which are expected to put the company back on a satisfactory earning basis. Competitive conditions from 1931 to 1933 were such as to eliminate many smaller firms, he states. The consequent confining of production chiefly to larger firms with substantial sales volume and financial responsibility, he comments, "is much more satisfactory" to the company.

Operating Profit

An operating profit of $9,142 was earned by Rogers-Majestic Corp. in the year ended March 31, 1934, compared with a loss of $313,791 in the preceding year. A net loss of $144,390 was suffered after deduction of depreciation and allowing for bad debts and taxes. This compares favorably with the loss of $474,378 in the year ended March 31, 1933,

Cost of $15,960 incidental to acquisition of Consolidated Industries Ltd. were wholly absorbed in the profit and loss account. The net result for the year was that balance in surplus account of $44,191 was turned into a deficit of $121,572, a reduction of $165,763.

Income account follows:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1934	1933
	$	$
Operating profit	9,142	*313,791
Less: Deprec., bad debts	151,280	157,221
Taxes	2,252	3,366
Loss for year	144,390	474,378
Add: Prev. surplus .	44,191	528,472
Profit sale of invts.	1,928	......
Less: Adjustments ..	2,938	9,903
Int. on invts.	4,089	......
Inc. expenses	313	......
Costs re Cons. Ind.	15,961	......
Deficit forward	121,573	†44,190

*Loss. † Surplus.

Working Capital Down

Working capital was down over $79,000, and the ratio of current assets to liabilities dropped from 7.75 to 2.84 to one. A new item among current liabilities was a bank loan of $173,104. This is understood to be in connection with financing of inventories for the autumn, and is expected to be paid off this year. Accounts and bills payable also increased substantially. Current assets increased to $1,040,248. The auditors consider the working capital position "quite satisfactory."

Comparison follows:

Working Capital

	1934	1933
	$	$
Current assets	1,040,248	864,485
Current liabilities ...	366,758	111,600
Working capital	673,490	752,885
Ratio	2.84—1	7.75—1

Balance Sheet Values

The balance sheet shows investments in Canadian Radio Patents Ltd. at only $1, although dividends of $12,500 were received in the year from the shares. The auditors' report comments that it may be desirable to revalue this asset some time in the future.

Net book value of plant and equipment is shown at $742,029 compared with $630,834, reflecting the acquisition of Consolidated Industries in the year. The increase in value, however, is substantially less than the $152,069 paid for the Consolidated Industries plants.

Another balance sheet change due to the acquisition is a liability of $159,695 for time notes payable in connection with the Consolidated Industries purchase. These notes become due in three annual payments starting Jan. 1, 1935. Notes of $41,695 issued for tools are payable from July, 1934. These are shown as deferred, not current, liabilities.

More Shares Issued

Issue of one share of Rogers Majestic Corp. stock for cash 10 of Consolidated Industries, in connection with the purchase of the latter, is reflected in an increase in the number of A and B shares outstanding to 158,549 from $125,549 in 1933.

G. Harrison Smith, president, points out in the report that the acquisition of Consolidated Industries enabled the company to add off season lines to its production. It makes Rogers-Majestic the largest radio manufacturer in Canada, and is expected to double the tube sales of its subsidiary, Rogers Radio Tubes Ltd. The parent company will also benefit from royalty payments to De Forest Crosley, Co. part of Consolidated Industries, which did not formerly receive this income.

Mr. Smith also indicates that reserves for depreciation and bad debts are in excess of probable requirements, and that plants and inventories are conservatively valued.

Paul Sise Joins Board of Belding-Corticelli Ltd.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Paul F. Sise has been elected a director of Belding-Corticelli Ltd. to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. W. Hanson. Mr. Sise is president of the Northern Electric Co.; a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Montreal Trust Co. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada and several other important organizations.

Maple Leaf Milling Stock Will be Delisted

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Following the reorganization of the capital structure of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., the old common shares of no par value and both classes of preferred stock will be removed from the list of the Montreal Stock Exchange at the close of business August 16.

Moderate Recovery Seen For C. P. R. by Economist

Leading English Financial Publication Does Not Expect Spectacular Change—Co-operation Discussed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — While the omens may not be unfavorable to a continuance of moderate recovery in the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the near view, a spectacular recovery is not indicated, according to the summary of a lengthy review on the Canadian Pacific prospects published in a current issue of the Economist, a leading English financial publication.

Acute economic depression overtook the Canadian Pacific when it was rapidly increasing its capital expenditure. Ordinary stockholders, it is pointed out in the review, have subsequently been called on to bear the brunt not only of declining revenue, but of enhanced prior charges.

During the last five years, the Economist says, the total funded debt of the C.P.R. has increased by $164 millions and the total capital (including funded debt) by $232 millions, or by 31 per cent. In 1928 the total requirements falling in front of the ordinary shareholders were $20,126,000. In 1933 they were $31,318,000—half as much again. Over the same period, however, the review continues, total income fell from $64,372,000 to $27,085,000 (after a somewhat generous computation, for 1933, of income from non-railway sources, which was shown before allowing for depreciation on steamships). The outcome of these changes was that the system which covered its preference dividend with $44,246,000 to spare in 1928, was $4,233,000 short of earning its preference dividend in 1933.

Politics Play Part

In its prefatory remarks on the Canadian Pacific's prospects, the Economist states that the system, while substantially British-owned, has been from the outset strictly Canadian-controlled. "In any estimate of its future prospects it is necessary to take account not only of trade and economic factors, but of Canadian political possibilities, for the Canadian Government is the owner of the only other major railway system in the country, and the relations between the two lines have been a serious problem in Canadian life for the last decade."

After describing the reasons leading up to the questionable capital expenditures, the introduction of the Royal Commission to investigate transportation in the Dominion, and the apparent lukewarmness of co-operative measures between the two railway systems, the Economist goes on to say in part:

"Some of the difficulties of the position, by general agreement, are "political." In view of the results of the recent Provincial elections, the Bennett Government, faced with the possibility of a catastrophic expulsion from power within the next twelve months, after the Dominion elections, may be loath to encourage unpopular reforms such as the abandonment of uneconomic lines, which may involve a further loss of electoral support — the voting strength of the workers on the two railways alone, irrespective of dependents, being something like 100,000. Already a Bill for the amalgamation of the telegraph and express services of the two systems has been withdrawn under Parliamentary pressure.

A Political Bombshell

"Political considerations also appear only too likely to stand in the way of another fundamental measure—the reduction of freight rates, which necessitates, in turn, a lowering of operating expenses. Of these, direct labor costs are much the most important, constituting more than 60 per cent of the gross expenditures of the two systems. Since 1929, wholesale prices in Canada have fallen by approximately 25 per cent, while freight rates have remained unchanged. Though rates of pay have been generally reduced by 15 per cent, under an agreement which comes up for revision in November, there may be reason to argue that a still further reduction—say to the neighborhood of 20 per cent, might be made, in harmony with the cost of living, and that the benefits should be immediately passed on to Canadian trade by comprehensive freight rate concessions. But what government, near the end of its term of office, would care to precipitate a bitter sectional controversy this autumn? The position is particularly complicated in the Western Provinces, where grain rates have been fixed by special statute at a level which the railway companies have long contended to be entirely unremunerative.

Look to Trade Revival

"While, therefore, some quiet progress may be made with measures of railway co-operation in the next twelve months, the Canadian National trustees can scarcely hope for active support from the Dominion Government, and may find Mr. Beatty a lukewarm colleague, for the C.P.R. president has already voiced the opinion of his board that the only practicable solution of the problem is the complete unification of management of the two systems under a private, non-political board. If, in fact, the two railways, having been admonished of the danger of running races, are to be tacitly permitted the more hazardous rivalry of "last across" it would seem that stockholders in the C.P.R. must look mainly to a rival in Canadian business activity for any substantial amelioration of their position in the near future. The omens are not entirely unfavorable. This year's net railway receipts of the C.P.R. for the first five months (when the system normally obtains about 25 per cent of its total traffics) have been $3,486,000 higher than in 1933. On this basis the railway may be earning about 3 per cent, or rather more, on its preference stock. The June gross figures have not quite maintained this good showing. Everything turns, however, on the results of the heavy period of autumn traffic, for the company normally collects over 50 per cent of its receipts in the last four months of the year. Estimates of a short wheat crop have recently been favorably revised, and the latest figure puts the possible 1934-35 yield at about 330 million bushels, against an average of 356 millions for the last four years. Under the World Wheat Agreement, however, Canada's maximum export is limited to 200 million bushels for the current wheat year. Whether this will be raised to the 270 million bushels which Canada is anxious to export in 1934-35, remains to be seen.

"These facts suggest that while the omens may not be unfavorable to a continuance of moderate recovery in the position of the C.P.R. on the near view, a spectacular revival is not indicated. Having regard to the uncertainty which still obscures the outlook for the Canadian railways as a whole, investors may infer that present quotations for C.P.R. stocks — certainly for the ordinary stock—are not unduly low."

ADVERTISING LINAGE INCREASED IN JUNE

U.S. Returns Point to Good Demand for Newsprint Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Classified advertising in newspapers of 52 of the leading American cities registered a sharp gain in June, but display advertising receded, according to measurements taken by Media Records Inc. and published by Editor and Publisher.

In actual linage June fell some 8,500,000 lines short of May in the 52 cities measured, but this was not as much as the average seasonal decline, which in recent years has approximated 10,000,000 lines.

Ahead of Last Year

The gross linage reported for June was 103,645,828, compared with 93,167,974 lines in June, 1933, and 112,122,217 lines in May, 1934. Display advertising totalled 84,957,268 lines, as against 76,823,360 lines a year ago, while classified advertising aggregated 18,688,560 lines compared with 16,344,614 lines in 1933.

Compared with a year ago, the June returns reveal an increase in retail, departmental store, general and automotive advertising, while financial advertising registered a small decline. In comparison with the preceding month, however, retail, departmental store and general advertising declined, while automotive and financial increased.

Zimmerknit Declares $3.50 on Pref. Stock

Zimmerknit Co. Ltd. has declared a dividend of $3.50 per share on the seven per cent preference stock of the company for the half year ended August 1, 1934. The dividend is payable on September 1 to shareholders of record on August 15.

This is the first payment of dividends on this stock and is in accordance with the policy of the reorganization of the company in 1931.

Railway Earnings

Canadian National Railway

10 days ended July 31:	1934	1933	Increase
	$	$	$
Gross rev. .	4,493,883	4,248,216	245,667

Canadian Pacific Ry.

10 days end. July 31:	1934	1933	Increase
	$	$	$
Traffic earn.	3,435,000	3,257,000	178,000

Maritime Telegraph Records Further Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., operating in Nova Scotia and in Prince Edward Island, continues to report gains in the number of stations installed. At the end of last June the company had in service 38,107 telephones, representing a net gain during the month of 99. There was no change in the number of stations on the Island, the Island Telephone Co. reporting 5,473 or the same as at the end of May.

Toll traffic handled by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone has been on a more favorable basis this year. At the end of last June a survey showed that for the half year the company had handled 10.9 per cent more toll messages than in the corresponding period of 1933. For June, 1934, the number of completed messages handled by the company totalled 111,738, or 94.3 per cent of all those received.

Public Utility Earnings

Mexico Tramways Co.

June—	1934	1933	Decrease
	$	$	$
Gross earn.	205,332	226,665	21,333
Oper. exp. & depr.	257,697	302,082	44,385
Net earn.	*52,365	*75,417	*23,052
Six Months—			
Gross earn. ..	1,230,513	1,433,334	202,821
Net earn.	*363,208	*456,997	*93,789

*Deficit.

Mexican Light & Power Co.

June—	1934	1933	Decrease
	$	$	$
Gross earn.	685,855	703,210	17,355
Oper. exp. & depr.	458,089	462,457	4,368
Net earn.	227,766	240,758	12,987
Six Months—			
Gross earn.	4,182,219	4,565,601	383,382
Net earn.	1,511,894	1,652,927	141,033

National Light & Power Co.

6 Mos. Ended June 30:	1934	1933
	$	$
Gross rev.	241,282	234,30[illegible]
Oper. exps.	115,408	115,92[illegible]
Net earnings	125,874	118,3[illegible]
Less: Depreciation ..	12,064	11,7[illegible]
Property taxes	13,300	13,27[illegible]
Bond interest	60,000	60,0[illegible]
Add: Misc. earn.	1,317	3,27[illegible]
Net profit*	41,827	36,66[illegible]
Times Bond Interest Earned:*		
Before deprec.	1.88	1.7[illegible]
After deprec.	1.68	1.[illegible]

*Before allowance for income tax or provision for note interest.

Note—The above figures do not include the cost of steam, which cost is adjusted in the annual statement.

WABASSO COTTON PROFITS IN 1933-34 REGISTER ADVANCE

Share Earnings and Working Capital on Better Scale

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Wabasso Cotton Co.'s financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1934, reveals a recovery of earning power and strengthening of working capital position in line with that experienced by other cotton textile manufacturers.

Operating profits for the past twelve months increased by nearly 50 per cent of $752,875, while income from investments remained about the same, making a total income of $813,590 compared with $590,127 for the 1933 fiscal year.

Share Earnings Better

It is noted in the current income account that the amount written off for depreciation, namely, $388,400, was the largest ever reported by the company. Had this charge been of the usual proportions, the amount available for distribution on the common would have been well over $3 a share, instead of $2.10 a share as shown in the official account. The latter figure compares with 31 cents earned in 1933.

Particulars of the profit and loss account for the past three years follow:

	June 30, 1934	July 1, 1933	June 27, 1932
	$	$	$
Oper. profit	752,875	528,274	174,617
Invest. inc.	60,714	61,853	63,846
Gross inc.	813,598	590,127	238,463
Deprec.	388,400	285,400	231,500
Bond int.	233,517	240,864	250,594
Sink. fund	32,710	29,700	27,355
Bond disc.	12,219	12,719	12,719
Net earn.	146,743	21,443	d283,705
Prev. surplus ..	124,284	103,157	386,862
	271,027	124,600	103,157
Loss on subs. shrs.	5	316	......
Surplus	271,022	124,284	103,157

d—Deficit.

Net Working Capital

Curr. assets...	1,972,822	1,534,954	1,702,922
Curr. liabs....	851,069	619,937	884,262
Work. cap....	1,121,753	915,917	818,660

Balance Sheet Stronger

The balance sheet at the end of last June reveals an improvement of more than $200,000 in net working capital position. Assets at that date totalled $13,470,869, as against $12,797,534 at the end of June last year. Among the current accounts the principal change is an increase in inventory values from 957,767 to 1,422,006.

Substantial expenditures were made on capital account during the year, this item now standing on the books at 9,838,344 compared with $9,604,447 a year ago. The investment account shows a minor gain at $1,423,858.

Among the liabilities it is noted that the funded debt has been reduced practically $100,000 to $3,760,000. Bank loans were cut by $70,000 to $150,000. New items on the books this year are acceptances totalling 304,250.

Sinking fund reserve has been increased from 233,941 to 266,651. Other changes in the balance sheet are relatively unimportant.

TOBACCO SALES MOVE FORWARD IN CURRENT YEAR

Cigarettes Entered for Consumption at Record Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada and other manufacturers are experiencing a better demand for cigarettes judging by the number of cigarettes entered for consumption during last June.

Returns compiled by the Federal Government show that during the month 468,990,240 cigarettes were entered for consumption. This is the highest figure reported for any month in several years and is more than 30,000,000 more than in June, 1933, and nearly 100,000,000 more than in June, 1932.

Other forms of tobacco entered for consumption last June compare favorably with the returns for the same month last year. Cut tobacco entered totalled 1,585,094 lbs., as against 1,517,064 lbs. in June, 1933. Plug tobacco was not in as great a demand, dropping from 412,655 lbs. last year to 381,019 lbs. in June, 1934.

Cigar Sales Increasing

The two luxury products—overweight cigarettes and cigars — are finding a more ready sale judging by the returns. Last June 21,000 overweight cigarettes were sold, a gain of 50 per cent over the previous month but still below the returns for June, 1933. The Government reports 11,510,509 cigars entered for consumption last June, or roughly 600,000 more than in the same month in 1933.

Foreign raw leaf imports are not so heavy this year. During last June imports totalled 868,269 lbs., as against 1,014,566 lbs. in June, 1933. It is noted that importations of raw leaf this year have been appreciably less than a year ago.

Lumber Exports Doubled

Exports of Canadian planks and boards during the year ended June 30 were more than double those of the previous twelve months, at $23,783,820, compared with $10,316,542.

Can. Nationale Cuts Dividend To 8 Per Cent

Announcement that Banque Canadienne Nationale has reduced its dividend payment from a rate of $10 to $8 annually marks the fourth Canadian chartered bank to reduce its shareholder payments to that figure. The 10 per cent rate had been in force since March 1, 1920. For the five years prior to that date the rate had been 8 per cent. The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to shareholders of record Aug. 15.

Five of the eight chartered banks whose shares are listed on the Canadian stock exchanges have declared a regular quarterly payment to shareholders within the past month and with no change in the previously existing dividend. The Bank of Nova Scotia and Dominion Bank will make their next quarterly distribution the first week in October.

The following tabulation shows the current dividend rate of the 8 banks whose shares are listed in Canada, together with the earnings per share in the last fiscal year and the current yield at stock exchange prices as at August 4.

	Present Rate	1933 Earnings*	Yield (Aug. 4)
	$	$	
Nova Scotia	12	13.95	4.7
Dominion	10	12.49	5.9
Imperial	10	11.20	5.7
Toronto	10	12.97	4.9
Montreal	8	9.43	4.1
Royal	8	9.12	5.1
Commerce	8	9.83	5.2
Banque C. N.	8	12.36	6.0

*After deducting reserve for taxes, depreciation, etc.

LONDON COURT SUPPORTS CLAIMS OF PREF. STOCK

Union Cold Storage Co. Dividends Reduced Without Full Disclosure

Decision in favor of the preferred shareholders was recently handed down in London, England, in an action contesting the validity of a permanent reduction of dividends on preference shares of Union Cold Storage Co. Preferred shareholders had been induced to approve the reduction through fear of restriction of markets. Mr. Justice Eve, in Chancery Division of the High Court, decided that sufficient information had not been furnished to the preferred shareholders when the modification of their claims was sought by the company.

The company occupies South American properties at an annual rental of £960,000. The lease provides that as earnings fall short of 10 per cent on the ordinary shares, the rent is reduced. Only about half the rent was being paid at the time the reduction of preferred claims was sought. Thus, reduction of the preferred dividends would give benefits to the lessors as well as to ordinary shareholders. The court held that all the interests under the lease had not been fully disclosed to preferred shareholders, and found in their favor.

The London Times, in commenting on the case, says: "When a company goes into liquidation, the preference shareholder has well defined rights which he is legally entitled to exact for what they may be worth. When, however, reconstruction is effected by way of an agreement among the various classes of shareholders, the part of the preference shareholder is too often a preferred share of what should be common sacrifice. In any such settlement the ordinary shareholder, who can only have inferior rights in liquidation, is bound to have superior interests in survival, and the truth is sometimes too plain. Yet under certain conditions industry must rely solely upon the issue of preference stock for the satisfaction of its requirements. It would be a serious obstacle in the way of the financing of enterprise if the public were encouraged to regard the preferential right, in time of stress, as ranking after the debenture as a matter of law and after the ordinary share as a matter of practice."

Banker Reports Calgary Finances Are "Disquieting"

H. C. Francis, manager of the Calgary branch of the Bank of Montreal, is reported to have written recently to Mayor Andrew Davidson describing Calgary's financial condition as "disquieting." The letter is reported to state that: "if essential municipal services are to be maintained, it is imperative that city authorities should, without delay, plan their disbursements for the balance of the year so that the city will not spend more than the amount of revenue collectible from the citizens of the current year's levy plus a loan on revenue account not greater than carried over last year."

Mayor Andrew Davidson is reported to anticipate that $1,000,000 of the city's 1934 tax levy will not be collected this year. There will also be some $600,000 of arrears for prior years and $280,000 of tax sale lands on the city's books at the end of the year, it is understood. While the city last year spent slightly less than the amount of the 1933 tax levy of $4,389,897, arrears have been growing so that the city has not been living within its cash income.

National Steel Car Corporation Limited

Builders of Passenger Cars — Freight Cars — Street Cars — Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames, Woodwork and Parts — Steel Pressings — Forgings — Drop Forgings.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
621 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

SUN LIFE PLANS REORGANIZATION UNDER J. A. TORY

Internal Changes Planned in Western Ontario Field

Promotions and reorganization of offices in the western Ontario field have been announced by Sun Life of Canada.

Ranked as the largest ordinary life agency in the Empire this agency under the leadership of John A. Tory formerly consisted of one office at Toronto with district offices in Windsor, Hamilton and London. The new arrangement divides Toronto city into three branches while branch offices reporting directly to the company's head office are to be located at Hamilton, Guelph and London. These six new branch offices will be under the direction of John A. Tory.

In Toronto three branches will be established: Victoria, under the management of C. V. Earl, formerly agency assistant in Toronto; Queens, under the management of E. P. Higgins, formerly manager of the group department, Toronto; York, consisting of Toronto and the counties of Halton, Peel, York and Simcoe, under the management of Walter C. Rean, formerly district manager at London, Ontario.

The Hamilton branch will consist of the counties of Brant, Wentworth, Haldimand, Lincoln and Welland, under the management of Ralph C. Ripley, formerly district manager at Hamilton.

The new Guelph branch will consist of the counties of Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Gray and Bruce, and will be under the management of W. E. Hamilton, formerly unit manager at Guelph.

The London branch will consist of the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford annd Norfolk, and will be under the management of J. N. Mertz, formerly manager of the company's Calgary branch.

Other appointments include J. M. Tory, appointed agency assistant in the Toronto Queens branch; J. E. Newdick, agency assistant in Toronto Victoria branch; Roy S. Dale, appointed agency assistant, London, Ont., branch; J. F. Smith, appointed agency assistant in the Hamilton branch; K. N. B. McKenzie, appointed regional group manager, Toronto, succeeding E. P. Higgins, and J. R. Millard becomes district group manager, Toronto.

Pitfield and Co. Appoint Toronto Resident Director

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Arthur S. Torrey, a vice-president of the investment banking firm of W. C. Pitfield and Co., has been appointed resident director in charge of the company's Toronto office.

City of Winnipeg 4½% Bonds
Due October 1st, 1960
Payable in Canada and New York

Winnipeg's finances are soundly administered, the per capita net debenture debt having decreased during the last ten years.

City of Winnipeg Bonds provide investors with opportunities to combine sound security with high interest return.

Price: 93 and interest, to yield 4.98%

It is convenient to order by mail.

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Robert McNish & Co., Limited
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Canadian and American Ryes and Bourbons, London Dry Gins, Domestic and Imported Scotches,
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MONTREAL CORBYVILLE TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WHEN YOU LAND THAT BIG ORDER ... AND IT'S SURE TO MEAN MORE SALARY ... AND YOU KNOW HOW GLAD THEY'LL BE AT HOME ...

Tell them by Long Distance ... and let them hear the good news now.

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News of Investment Markets

BROAD ADVANCE OF BOND MARKET AGAIN RESUMED

Gilt-edged Securities Up Half Point — Westerns Gain

Although there was a slight weakness in gilt edge bonds after the holiday this week, speaking generally the broad advance in prices of the last few months has been continued with the average price of seven high grade Canadian bonds standing at $110.62 on Aug. 7 as against $110.39 a week ago and $110.14 on July 26. Apparently the international flurry following the murder of the Austrian chancellor has subsided and dealers report no clouds on the immediate domestic horizon.

Waiting Until Fall

The Financial Post understands that nothing big in the way of new financing is anticipated until the fall. There has been a good deal of talk of an Ontario Provincial loan but here again there is nothing definite. The summer season is generally considered unsatisfactory for floating new loans. At present there seems to be more loose money than good bonds.

The trend of gilt edged bonds is indicated below:

Average Yield and Price on Seven Canadian High Grade Bonds

	Yield %	Price $		Yield %	Price $
Aug. 7	3.791	110.62	July 31	3.811	110.39
Aug. 3	3.789	110.66	July 30	3.814	110.36
Aug. 2	3.790	110.62	July 28	3.814	110.36
Aug. 1	3.806	110.46	July 27	3.814	110.36

Dom. 1934 Due

Aside from the possibility of an Ontario loan, the main Government issue in sight will be the taking care of the unconverted portion of the billion dollars 1934 Dominion Government issue. The bulk of this was converted in the last three years but there remains about $226,000,000 which falls due on Nov. 1, 1934. At present this is quoted at par and ⅛ to par and ⅝.

A noticeable trend in the bond market in the last two months has been the rise of four to five points in good Western provincial bonds. While the increase in wheat price is partly responsible for this improvement and also the general increase in the price of all bonds there is still another important factor, The Post has been informed. This is the general checking up of Western finances by municipal and provincial authorities. Controllable expenditures have been drastically reduced and further borrowing reduced to a minimum.

CAN. MACHINERY REDUCES LOSSES, SURPLUS LOWER

Deficit for Year $33,370 Against $67,455 in 1933

Net operating loss of Canada Machinery Corp. Ltd. was reduced to $23,645 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1934 as compared with $49,350 for the previous year and $45,638 for 1932. When bond interest of $9,735 was added but with no provision for taxes or depreciation there was a loss for the year of $33,370 as against $67,455 in 1933. When taken from the surplus of $58,298 was reduced to $24,918. The company manufactures wood and iron working machine tools and steam specialties in its plant at Galt, Ont.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended January 31

	1934 $	1933 $	1932 $
Net oper. loss	23,645	49,350	45,638
Add: Bond int.	9,735	18,105	18,105
Inc. taxes	......	......	878
Loss for year	33,370	67,455	64,621
Less: Prev. surp.	58,298	127,240	195,046
Add: Adjust.	......	1,486	3,185
Surplus forward	24,918	58,298	127,240

Total current assets were $356,197 as compared with $373,868 in the previous year. Principal items were cash $6,171, accounts receivable $41,338, both of which items were slightly higher than in 1933 and inventory $308,688 which was about $20,000 below the previous year and largely accounted for the difference in total current.

Working Capital	1934 $	1933 $
Current assets	356,197	373,868
Current liabs.	146,053	128,763
	210,144	245,105
Ratio	2.43—1	2.90—1

Total current liabilities were up from $128,763 in 1933 to $146,053 in 1934. Bills payable were up from $113,500 in 1933 to $127,000, accounts payable, acccrued wages, etc., from $5,881 to $13,308 but bond interest dropped from $9,383 in 1933 to $5,745 in 1934.

The annual meeting of the company was adjourned from April of this year until July 31, 1934.

New Bond Department for Melady, Sellers Co.

W. E. Gower of Winnipeg has been appointed manager of the bond department of Melady, Sellers & Co. An extensive department will be opened on August 15 at 834 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Mr. Gower was formerly a partner of Lightcap, Gower Ltd.

Melady, Sellers & Co. are members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade and through John Melady & Co. of New York; Watt and Watt, Toronto; and Oswald Drinkwater & Co., Montreal, are represented on the leading stock and commodity exchanges. H. E. Sellers is president of the firm; C. E. Graham, secretary-treasurer.

Working for Hudson's Bay Company

GEORGE W. ALLAN — P. ASHLEY COOPER

As they greeted each other at Montreal prior to the famous trip which Mr. Cooper is taking into the Arctic on the company's ship "Nascopie."

Mr. Cooper, who is the thirtieth governor of the company, will be the first to enter Western Canada by the old fur trade route of Hudson Bay. George Allan is chairman of the Canadian committee of the company.

C. W. Lindsay Operations Reflect Seasonal Trend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales of C. W. Lindsay and Co., distributors of musical instruments in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and a number of Quebec cities have been rather quiet of late. Last April the company experienced its first monthly increase in sales since 1929. Conditions continued favorably during the succeeding month, but have tended to slow down lately largely because of seasonal influences.

The company's working capital position, which has always been a feature of its balance sheet, continues to be exceptionally strong. At the end of last February current assets totalled $1,288,710 compared with current liabilities of only $49,011. Cash, call loans and other liquid items aggregated more than $400,000 at the end of the last fiscal year.

Installment accounts carried by the company on its books at the end of last February totalled $734,834—the lowest figure reported in several years. Losses experienced by the company on this "paper" have been particularly small and it is understood that for the current year collections have been very satisfactory.

While no official comment is forthcoming, it is understood that the management will continue its policy of reducing the outstanding funded debt and preferred stock. In the last fiscal year $140,000 of bonds were retired, reducing the outstanding issue to $760,000 compared with an original issue of $1,200,000 made in the early part of 1928. During the same period the issued preferred stock has been lowered from $1,200,000 to $536,300.

CAN. PAPERBOARD EXCHANGE SCHEME MAKING HEADWAY

Majority of Bonds Traded — Meeting Scheduled Next Fall

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exchange of securities is now being effected by bondholders and stockholders of Canadian Paperboard Ltd., under the terms set forth in the reorganization plan dated April 1, 1933. To date between 65 and 70 per cent of the bonds have been exchanged.

Under the plan the holders of the 15-year first mortgage bonds receive 1 new preference share for each $100 bond held and 1 new common share for each $400 of principal amount of bonds held. Ordinary creditors of the old company receive 1 new common share for each $100 of admitted claims. Preferred shareholders receive 1 new common for each two old shares held, while the common shareholders secure 1 new share for each 10 old shares.

Meet Next Fall

The exchange of the capital stock is coming along satisfactorily and expectations are that a meeting of the shareholders will be held in the early part of the fall to approve of the contract whereby the company's properties were leased for a period of years by the Gair Co. Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Robert Gair Co. Inc., of New York.

Under the terms of this lease it is understood that the Gair Co., Canada, will pay to Canadian Paperboard Ltd., successor to Canadian Paperboard Co., an annual sum sufficient to take care of taxes, insurance and underlying charges. In addition Canadian Paperboard Ltd. will have a share in the profits of the Gair Co. after various charges have been provided in full.

ST. CATHERINE REALTY CLEANING UP TAXES

Montreal Building is Fully Rented But Revenue Easier

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Catherine Street Realty Co., owning and operating a large office and store building in Montreal, is making progress. The building is fully rented at present, though income is not as high as formerly due to the fact that the company had to make concessions to tenants which resulted in bringing down rental revenue.

Revenues of the company are being used to meet operating expenses and the payment of back taxes. No interest is being paid on the company's outstanding bonds, holders having agreed to release the company from this obligation for a period of three years.

This company was faced with the problem of meeting fixed charges which remained constant despite a drop in earning power. Rental on land upon which building is located is for a fixed amount; taxation has not declined, while bond interest remained fixed. In order to meet the senior charges, it was necessary for the bondholders to make concessions. This they did through deferring bond interest payments over a three-year period.

MONTREAL POWER OUTPUT ADVANCES DURING LAST JULY

Demand for Electricity Better But Gas Sales Easier

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net earnings of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. from electric energy sales increased by 4.6 per cent up to June 30, while miscellaneous net earnings, or income from investments, advanced by 4.40 per cent or considerably more than offsetting a decrease of about 3.5 per cent in net earnings from gas sales. The result for the first six months this year has been a total net revenue before depreciation equal to approximately $1.34 a share on the number of shares outstanding at June 30.

Output of electricity on the Montreal system, not including off-peak and export power, totalled 73,378,765 kilowatt-hours as compared with 67,295,510 kilowatt-hours for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 6,083,255 kilowatt-hours or 8.29 per cent but a decrease of 1,843,705 or 2.45 per cent as compared with June, indicating that the seasonal industrial slump generally anticipated for the month of July did not materialize to any extent.

Progressive improvement in electricity output has been reported monthly since last October but consumption has been, and is still, considerably below that for the same periods in the years between 1929 and 1931.

Small Decrease Shown

So far as gas is concerned, a decrease for the month was shown. Output reached 390,418,000 cubic feet during the month of July as compared with 404,873,000 cubic feet for the same month last year, a decrease of 14,455,000 cubic feet, or .035 per cent.

Recovery in gas output has lagged behind that of electricity and no improvement was evident until February of this year. From that time until June each successive month showed some improvement but the figures for July again recorded a slight decrease. However, with the return to the city of residents now on vacation, increase in gas output is expected to more nearly parallel the gain in electricity.

MAY LOWER INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL BONDS

Premier Hepburn Claims Municipal Board Has Power

The Ontario Government may make creditors of bankrupt municipalities accept lower interest rates, Premier Mitchell Hepburn intimated in a statement at Owen Sound. Under the law the Ontario Municipal Board now administering the financial affairs of such municipalities can compel bondholders and civic officials to get together and agree upon a new rate of interest.

Such a step the new Premier stated might relieve the municipalities of a portion of their debt charges and allow them in turn to shoulder a greater share of the burden of relief charges with provincial authorities.

Investment Notes

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

	Iron and steel	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied products	Beverages	Total industrials	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities:	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	87	20	113
1929-33:*										
High	383.8	118.2	267.4	416.8	110.1	193.8	241.9	311.0	163.6	235.4
Low	36.8	1.4	34.9	78.3	24.0	66.5	23.7	44.0	30.5	38.6
Monthly Figures, 1934:										
January	98.1	11.4	74.9	147.0	66.6	122.6	163.6	118.6	53.5	83.8
February	114.6	13.8	77.1	153.7	73.3	128.2	148.5	123.8	58.0	88.7
March	113.6	13.2	77.1	152.2	76.3	129.4	141.8	128.5	58.0	90.3
April	114.9	13.2	75.2	159.4	76.8	134.3	138.0	133.0	58.1	93.4
May	106.9	13.8	74.3	159.0	79.1	129.9	113.8	128.0	56.7	91.1
June	104.7	12.5	74.1	161.9	77.7	128.1	113.5	126.1	54.5	89.8
July	97.8	10.5	72.4	153.8	72.7	123.3	86.7	116.6	50.6	83.1
Weekly Figures, 1934:										
Aug. 2	94.3	9.2	69.7	146.7	69.4	125.6	94.7	113.4	49.1	84.7

*High and low of years from 1929 to 1933 inclusive are based on weekly figures. Compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. See also Stock Market Indicator on page one.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Aug. 7 close	93.07	127.06	87.76
Aug. 4* close	93.10	125.19	88.48
Week ago	89.22	122.27	88.71
Month ago	98.99	125.54	92.68

*Holiday, Aug. 6.

Salmon Pack Larger

A LARGER pack of salmon in 1934 than in 1933 is apparently indicated by the figures of July 8. At that time the pack amounted to 96,680 cases in comparison with 51,874 cases for the same time in 1933. Later news may change this to a considerable extent and it is too soon for investors to draw any conclusions. Events of recent years have shown that too large a pack can have a bad effect on the industry by reducing prices and increasing surpluses to a point difficult to handle. In other words, marketing rather than packing still remains the dominant consideration. It is encouraging to note that sales in the last year exceeded those of the previous year.

* * *

Expects Customs Reduced

SALES of whisky are always lower during the summer, says L. V. Wright, acting president and general manager of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. The outlook for volume business during the coming months is dependent on the general marketing conditions of American type whiskies of Canadian manufacture in the United States market. While sales of bulk whiskies have been disappointing, they are due to conditions beyond the control of Canadian distillers.

While the United States labelling and blending regulations have hampered sales of Canadian beverages in that country, correction of this situation is now under way. It is contemplated that the new regulations will call for a minimum of 20 per cent of base whisky in any blend and that the label must show the age of the youngest base whisky included. Negotiations are under way to have the United States Customs tax of $5 a gallon reduced.

It is hoped to extend the already active industrial lines emanating from the company's unusually modern charcoal and wood alcohol plant at Lindsay, Ontario (which also produces acetate of lime, wood tars, wood oils and other by-products) as well as the lines from the chemical plant at Corbyville.

* * *

Loblaw Groceterias Grows

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. continues in its annual and monthly report alike to show a steady maintenance of earnings on a scale to justify the confidence of investors.

At one time the speculative advantages of this stock were much in the market view but it is noteworthy that in a recent analysis of the annual statement of Loblaws Groceterias Co., Moss Lawson and Co., which house has always given special attention to this issue, refers to it rather as an investment security of merit offering a good yield with considerable marketability than one offering quick market appreciation. The firm does see the possibility of appreciation if further inflation of commodity prices keeps up. If prices remain stable it sees considerable reason for satisfaction of shareholders in the fact that Loblaw occupies first position in sales per store, profits per store and profits per unit of sale.

It is admitted that competition between the various chain stores continues to be very keen. This is a protection to the public in the matter of prices, but it is a noteworthy matter that even through the strenuous times of the depression, the company has been able to increase in each year, to some extent at least, its accumulated surplus.

Building programmes on a large scale indicate that the company's expansion period is by no means over.

* * *

Enquiries Indicate Prospects

COMPANIES which supply contractors and makers of building materials, have been receiving a great many enquiries in the last month in anticipation of the Dominion Government programme of public works. These have not yet reached the contracts awarded stage but nevertheless, contractors, architects, engineers and makers of building material, are very busy trying to get as good an idea as possible of costs in every department of their operations. All eyes are turned on Ottawa and shortly the total of contracts awarded should indicate how active the construction industry will be for the rest of 1934.

ST. JOHN DRY DOCK SECURE CONTRACT ON HARBOR WORK

Programme Covers Dredging Inside Saint John Harbor

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co. has received the largest dredging contract undertaken inside the Saint John harbor for some years, namely, removal of silt from all available berths on the West Side and at Long Wharf.

Operations are to commence immediately, the contract calling for the removal of about 100,000 cubic yards of silt.

Plenty of Dredging

Meanwhile dredging is being continued in the outer harbor, at the mouth of the main channel, clearing away the final spots and removing small ledges overlooked in the major dredging operations for the widening of the channel.

Along the face of the McLeod and Pettingill wharves, dry dock dredges are at work finishing up the last of their contract undertaking for the deepening of those berths

Another dredging operation which will be in progress shortly will be the clearing work in relation to the demolition of berths, 1, 2, 3 and 4, on the West Side, preparatory to the erection of new facilities there. The dredging at these berths is a project separate from that of the contract let to the dry dock company

General Motors Dividend Bonus Benefits C. I. L.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — General Motors' declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on its common stock will be reflected in a substantial increase in Canadian Industries Ltd. income from investments. This company has been a large holder of General Motors stock for several years and in 1933 the financial statement showed an income from investments of $696,061. As far as can be ascertained this sum was received in the form of dividends from holdings in General Motors and Canadian Safety Fuse Co. with the preponderant amount coming from the former investment.

During 1928 and 1929, due to favorable stock market conditions, the management of Canadian Industries Ltd. liquidated some of the company's holdings of General Motors Corp. The amount realized was in the neighborhood of $11,650,000. This sum was used to finance capital expenditures undertaken at that time. While the amount realized was very substantial, the management reported to the shareholders that all of the General Motors stock held had not been sold, saying that "a substantial block of this stock is still retained however."

No details have ever been made public as to the number of shares of stock held.

Foreign Exchange Markets

All changes in foreign exchanges during the week were fractional. The trend away from American dollars which was checked at the beginning of the week, continued in the latter half and over the week-end, the increase in the discount rate to 2⅛ per cent reflecting the increased demand for sterling and Canadian securities in New York, where rumors of increased gold prices in the United States and of purchases of 100,000,000 ozs. of silver at 46 cents per ounce in India, have aided the bearish tendency in the London gold market in driving sterling from $5.03⅛ to $5.06 in the last week.

This is the most important move in sterling prices in New York in the past month. This movement was apparent in Canada where a slight softening in Canadian dollars in the middle of the week was compensated by a rally over the week-end. The movement was most noticeable in the British pound group, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	Par $	July 31	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 6
U. S. dollar, High	.5906	.98 1/16	.98 1/16	.98⅜	.98 3/32	.98¼	.98¼
Low	.5906	.98¼	.98 11/32	.98 11/32	.98 3/32	.98¼	.98¼
1933 High	1.000	1.07⅜	1.08⅜	1.07⅜	1.06⅜	1.07	.....
Low	1.000	1.06	1.08	1.06¼	1.05¼	1.06⅜	.....
U. K. pound	4.8665	4.95	4.95	4.95⅜	4.96	4.95¼	4.95
Argentina	.9648	.	.2495	.2505	.2535	.2540	.2541
Australia	4.8665	3.9379	4.9349	3.9411	3.9432	3.9412	3.9382
Austria	.1407	.1878	.1878	.1879	.1877	.1881	.1874
Belgium	.1392	.2305	.2308	.2309	.2316	.2311	.
Brazil	.1963	.0642	.0642	.0642	.0642	.0641	.0638
Czechoslovakia	.0296	.0408½	.0409	.0409	.0410	.0410	.0409
Denmark	.2680	.2214	.2211	.2215	.2217	.2213	.
France	.0392	.0648	.0648	.0648	.0650	.0650	.0649
Germany	.2382	.3813	.3811	.3810	.3832	.3844	.3813
Greece	.013	.0093¼	.0093¼	.0093¼	.0093¼	.0094	.0093
Holland	.4020	.6646	.6651	.6654	.6674	.6666	.6658
Hungary	.1749	.2925	.2927	.2927	.2930	.2928	.2929
India	.3650	.3760	.3761	.3761	.	.3773	.3743
Italy	.0526	.0843	.0843	.0843	.0841¼	.0845	.
Japan	.4985	.2968	.2970	.2969	.2967	.2943	.2940
Jugoslavia	.1929	.0225	.0224	.0225	.0226	.0226	.
New Zealand	4.8665	3.9536	3.9506	3.9568	3.9589	3.9570	3.9539
Norway	.2680	.2489	.2485	.2491	.2496	.2491	.2490
Poland	.1122	.	.	.1867	.1865	.1872	.
South Africa	4.8666	4.9402	4.9365	4.9442	4.9468	4.9444	4.9405
Spain	.1929	.1343	.1344	.1345	.1347	.1346	.1345
Sweden	.2680	.2554	.2553	.2555	.2559	.2557	.2558
Switzerland	.1930	.3205	.3207	.3209	.3218	.3215	.3212
Hong Kong	.5422	.3696	.3709	.3724	.3722	.3733	.3734

AGNEW-SURPASS BETTERS POSITION DURING PAST YEAR

Both Sales and Earnings Higher — Dividend on Junior Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores' financial statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1934, reveals an improvement in both gross and net earnings, while net working capital was higher at $1,069,713.

Gross earnings for the year totalled $147,779, an increase of more than $46,000 over the previous twelve months. After all senior charges, including dividends on the preferred stock, there remained a balance of $33,964 applicable to the common stock, or 42 cents a share. In the previous year the company had a deficit of $8,377 at this point. Dividends of 20 cents a share absorbed $16,000, leaving a balance of $17,964 to be carried forward.

Carry Forward Surplus

Particulars of the profit and loss account for the past three years follow:

	1933-34 $	1932-33 $	1931-32 $
Gross earn.	147,779	101,470	134,494
Deprec.	30,572	30,248	31,800
Balance	117,207	71,222	102,694
Govt. taxes	15,193	11,402	14,881
Net profit	102,014	59,820	87,813
Pfd. divid.	x68,050	x68,197	68,215
Balance	33,964	d8,377	19,590
Com. divid.	16,000	......	......
Balance	17,964	d8,377	19,590
Prev. surplus	255,089	265,531	274,381
Balance	273,053	257,154	293,979
Adjustments	259	2,065	2,693
Balance	275,312	255,089	291,296
Tr. ins. res.	......	......	25,817
P. & L. bal.	273,312	255,089	265,469

x—$70,000, less subsidiary company's portion $1,950. d—Deficit.

Working Capital Position

	1934 $	1933 $	1932 $
Curr. assets	1,246,342	1,164,705	1,212,094
Curr. liabs.	176,629	127,805	192,910
Work. cap.	1,069,713	1,036,900	1,019,184

At the end of the past fiscal year the company's balance sheet showed assets totalling $1,715,089, as against $1,649,483 on May 31, 1933. The principal change among assets is an increase in inventory values from $738,016 to $859,963. The changes among the liabilities are of no particular moment.

Operate Sixty Stores

In his report to the shareholders J. E. Warrington, president, had the following to say, in part:

"Our expectation of improved business conditions referred to in our last annual report has been realized and is reflected both in increased sales and profits for the past year. Sales amounted to $2,254,428.69 (after eliminating sales from factory to store company).

"The full year's dividends have been paid on the preferred stock, and a first dividend of twenty cents per share distributed to the common shareholders on March 1 last, and another dividend of twenty cents per share has been declared payable September 1 next, making forty cents per share from the year's operation.

"Seven stores were closed, and eleven new stores opened during the year making a total of 60 in operation as of May 31 last.

"As referred to in the last annual report, the Surpass Shoe Co., the last of our retail subsidiaries, has been wound up and the assets transferred to Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, and included in the consolidated balance sheet, thus Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores is now the operating company for all the retail stores, with The John Ritchie Co. as the manufacturing subsidiary."

INT. NICKEL DECLARES DIVIDEND OF 15 CENTS

Last Payment Was 10 Cents on June 30 — Payable Sept. 29

International Nickel Co. of Canada have, as predicted, declared a dividend of 15 cents, American funds, payable Sept. 9 to stockholders of record August 30. The last payment was 10 cents paid on June 30, 1934.

B. F. Townsley, *formerly Mining Editor of* THE FINANCIAL POST, *Announces the Organization of*

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Melchers Start Bottling For Export to United States

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Melchers Distilleries Ltd. is now engaged in bottling American type whisky for export to the United States under agreement with Russell C. Feldman and Co., which purchased all of the company's holdings of this type of whisky.

Last May the president of Melchers announced that the company had sold approximately 550,000 gallons of American type whisky to the Feldman company, delivery to be taken within a year. No particulars were given as to the price at which the sale had been concluded, but it was stated that the cash to be received from the sale would be sufficient to liquidate the dividend arrears on the "A" stock and have a surplus over for the "B" stock.

Marketing conditions in the United States have been rather unsatisfactory for some time due to the high tax imposed by the Federal Government which has tended to restrict the sale of whisky through legitimate channels. Bootleg whisky has been freely sold.

Ste-Anne Pays Interest on Village, School Bonds

Village of Ste-Anne, Que., has been authorized by the Quebec Municipal Commission to deposit funds with bankers to cover interest coupons that were due Nov. 1, 1933, and Jan. 1, 1934. School commission of Ste-Anne has been authorized to pay May 1, 1934, coupons. Creditors are requested to present the coupons for payment

Holders of bonds of the municipality of which principal has matured, but is unpaid, are asked to register with Jean Boucher, Ste-Anne, so that cheques may be sent covering interest. No coupons are attached to such overdue bonds.

Holt, Renfrew and Co. Retire Block of Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Holt, Renfrew and Co. have redeemed and cancelled through the Montreal Trust Co. an additional $12,500 principal amount of the company's 6½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series A.

The amount of bonds redeemed to date, including the latest redemption, is $191,000, leaving $409,000 outstanding.

Halifax Port Busy

Monthly shipping report of the Port of Halifax shows an aggregate of cargo handled in June at 132,562 tons as compared with 109,457 tons in June, 1933.

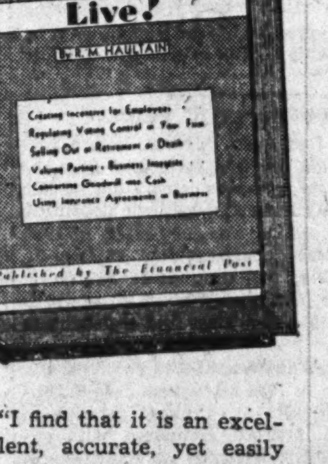
SELECTED LIST of Common Stocks Which Have PAID DIVIDENDS Continuously over the PAST FIVE YEARS
Copy on Request

Jenks, Gwynne & Co.
MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Toronto Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
and other principal Exchanges
320 Bay Street Toronto
Telephone WAverley 2363
New York — Montreal — Vancouver
Victoria - Philadelphia - Burlington, Vt.

"How To Make Your Business Live"

By R. M. Haultain

This book, the first of its kind in Canada, contains 25 articles by R. M. Haultain, published in The Financial Post between August 1933 and June 1934. These articles, together with the additional material in the book, are, we believe, the first complete Canadian treatment of today's methods of arranging to buy the business interest of a partner on death or retirement.



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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Cost
Crowland, Ont.	July 25	Williams, Partridge & Angus	5½%	1954	$25,000	102.00	5.33%
Grimsby, Ont.	July	Goulding, Bulmer & Co.	5½%	....	37,000	....	..
Minto-Newcastle Cons. Sch. Dist.	July	Goulding, Bulmer & Co.	....	....	30,000	96.00	..
Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities	July	W. C. Pitfield & Co.	5½%	1954	450,000	93.00	..
Saint John, N.B.	July 21	McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon, Bank of Montreal	4%	1954	219,000	99.26	4.57%
Dominion—							
Dominion treas. notes	July	Chase National Bank, Nat'l. City Bank of New York, Bankers Trust Co., Guar. Trust Co., Chemical Bank & Trust Co., Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York Trust Co.	2%	1935	50,000,000	.....	..
Provincial—							
Ontario treas. notes	July	Renewed by banks	....	....	15,000,000	.....	..

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Editor—Floyd S. Chalmers
Business Manager—D. M. Gowdy

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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TORONTO, AUGUST 11, 1934

THE BIGGEST BULL BECOMES THE BIGGEST BEAR

WORLD'S greatest wheat bulls in the happy days of 1925 to 1929 were the wheat pools in Western Canada. Economist for the pools was Andrew Cairns.

World's greatest wheat bears today are the members of the Wheat Advisory Committee Their secretary is Andrew Cairns.

The wheat pools were wrong and because they were wrong Western farmers and Canadian taxpayers lost millions.

Perhaps the Wheat Advisory Committee is wrong. Maybe Mr. Cairns is bearish at the wrong time, just as he was bullish at the wrong time.

It is a lamentable state of affairs in world wheat that the propaganda of the wheat committee purports to reveal. The world is choked with wheat. But abler authorities, calmly surveying the world wheat situation, see a better balance between supply and demand already in the making. Sir Herbert Robson's recent letter to the London Times must have been an eye-opener to those who have not been studying the rapidly diminishing yields of the currnet year. Mr. McFarland's interview in Quebec was very optimistic.

Canada was tricked into signing the International Wheat Agreement. Without the agreement, but with the British preference, we had a remarkable advantage over our chief competitors, the United States and Argentina. Under the wheat agreement we gave up most of our advantage.

If the agreement breaks up entirely, the jobs of some of the permanent officials administering it will disappear. Maybe this explains some of the desperate efforts to keep it alive.

Bearish propaganda is bound to have an adverse influence on wheat prices. Mr. Bennett and Mr. McFarland ought to take steps to have the propagandists quieted—or informed.

THE RAID THAT FAILED—AND WHY IT FAILED

ONE of the fairest newspapers in Canada is Senator Taylor's British Columbian, published in New Westminster. But it nodded the other day; it published a thoroughly misleading and mischievous editorial. As the editorial grossly misrepresented the record of The Financial Post, a plain recital of the facts may be given.

Recently The Financial Post was critical of the subsidy granted by the government at Ottawa to the Richelieu Corporation, a shoe string company that proposed to ship Canadian cattle to England. Of this criticism the coast paper says:

> "According to The Post, Mr. Stevens should have known that an adventure of this modest scale would not be successful."

Size was hardly the basis of The Post's criticism. What The Post did criticize was the granting of public funds to promoters of "a practically insolvent, penniless dummy company" operating with two boats "whose seaworthiness was decidedly under suspicion." Making the best use of the fact that the Dominion government has supported them, the promoters induced a great many farmers to ship cattle with them, as a result of which some 20 farmers were rendered bankrupt and total losses of $40,000 to the shippers ensued. The facts cited were given to Parliament by different M.P.'s.

Says the British Columbian further:

> "The Post is much more indignant over this thirteen thousand dollars than it was about the million dollars proposed to be given to the Big Business men who a few years ago essayed to control Atlantic shipping by the use of half a dozen freak steamships; but of course being Big Business that was another story."

This comment is so untruthful, so far from the facts of the matter, that it is a surprising emanation indeed to come from such a good newspaper as the British Columbian.

Obviously, the reference is to the proposal made in 1925 by Sir William Petersen, presented to the King government by W. T. R. Preston, and apparently supported by the prime minister and by Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce. Sir William asked for an annual subsidy of £275,000 in return for which he undertook to operate ten vessels of a new "corrugated" design on the North Atlantic. To break an alleged combine in ocean freight rates, the Minister of Trade and Commerce was to be given power to fix the rates on the boats.

The Petersen scheme and the Richelieu scheme were alike in this respect; they were raids on the public treasury, but the difference between the two was that the Petersen scheme was finally rejected by Parliament, while the Richelieu subsidy was put through by the minister of trade and commerce and the loss to the treasury was small compared to the losses of the farmers who had every right to believe that a company receiving a federal subsidy was a reasonably safe company to do business with.

The Financial Post could not have been much more indignant over the Petersen proposal than it actually was at the time, as reference to its columns will show.

If the editor of the New Westminster British Columbian will examine the records he will find that, while the Petersen scheme was never fully assured of parliamentary support, despite the prime minister's approval of it, the blow that finally killed it off was the revelation that Sir William Petersen, in the closing years of the last century, had negotiated a similar contract with the Dominion government, had posted a bond in fulfillment of his contract, had fallen down on it and had his deposit forfeited and in 1903 had received a return of his forfeit from the government.

"Once bitten; twice shy," Parliament did not take long to jettison the new scheme when these facts came to light.

The Financial Post was the medium through which the previous history of Petersen, apparently quite forgotten at Ottawa, was brought to light. The whole story was told in our issue of February 13, 1925, and the article was an important factor in the final decision to abandon the scheme.

The Financial Post will always be found on the side of the taxpayer when a plot to raid the public treasury is being hatched, whether the raiders are "Big Business" (Petersen and Preston, forsooth!) or shoe string business.

"OUR UNJUST ECONOMIC SYSTEM" AND MR. ROEBUCK

WHEN he spoke to the "hunger marchers" in Toronto last week the new attorney-general of Ontario made a number of statements which will arouse some misgivings.

Mr. Roebuck announced that the government would strengthen the "home owner moratorium." At the same time his colleague, the premier, promised a resumption of a public works programme to provide jobs. There is a pressing need for revival of the construction industries to create work. But one of the barriers to a building revival is the mortgage moratorium which has virtually shut off the supply of money for lending on homes. The workers of Ontario will benefit more from the early extinction of the mortgage moratorium than from its strengthening. It would permit more homes to be financed and, therefore, built.

Mr. Roebuck warned the hunger marchers against "violence, riots and revolution." But he urged them to organize.

> "Go on with it, and may God be with you in your efforts, because the stronger you make your organization the stronger will be your chance of enforcing your demands."

So the attorney-general is reported as saying. It was hardly necessary to adjure the hunger marchers to organize. They were already well organized under the leadership of the same men who have been calling strikes in Canadian plants in order to gain publicity for the Workers Unity League and other affiliated bodies that have close affiliations with the Communist movement. The further organization and propaganda would assuredly not be carried out on the intellectual plane he urged but would inevitably take the form of a general strike, on the Winnipeg or San Francisco models, or something worse.

Mr. Roebuck's reference to our present "unjust economic system" raises some question as to what economic and social system he favors. Until he has had an opportunity to expound his views in greater detail there will be some fear that his views are much more extreme than those of the vast majority of the people whose system of law and justice is in his keeping as attorney-general of the province.

MILLIONS INVESTED BY BIG STORES

ONE striking feature of the figures concerning the large department stores of Canada, that were filed with the Stevens Enquiry Committee, is the evidence of the rapidity of the expansion of these firms between 1925 and 1929. In that period the nine large store units of Canada increased their fixed assets from $43,000,000 to $114,000,000. The expansion was apparently planned well in advance for the investment in fixed assets continued at a slower rate for the next two years until total fixed assets amounted to $129,000,000, of which some portion represented a writing-up of real estate and other values.

It is doubtful if the firms in question ever quite realized on their investment what they must have expected. Sales increased, it is true, from $248,000,000 in 1925 to $359,000,000 in 1929. But the increase was at a much smaller rate than the increase in investment.

The new investments, taken as a whole, were hardly as profitable as they might have been. Net profits of the nine companies increased from $9,000,000 in 1925 to $10,000,000 in 1929 but then proceeded to extinguish themselves until 1931 and 1932 showed net losses. Last year they made money.

Apparently the department stores were no whit different from the railways and the larger industrial corporations in getting into the spirit of the New Era boom in Canada. They poured money into purchases of smaller competing businesses as well as into bricks and mortar. But it would have taken a longer period of prosperity than the country actually enjoyed to have enabled an adequate return to be earned on the new investment made. While they were spending, they were creating jobs and speeding the revolutions of the wheel of prosperity. No doubt many people, who are today their keenest critics, were extolling their vision and patriotism at that time.

The next ten years will probably be a period of consolidation for the department store business as for many other lines of business. There will be more effort put to earning a suitable return on investments already made than to making new investments. This forecast is subject to a possible change in the character of retail distribution in Canada as a result of public opinion or as a result of legislation that may follow the Stevens Enquiry. But any significant change is most unlikely.

POVERTY AMID PLENTY

AN APT UTTERANCE" is the way The Toronto Globe characterizes a remark which it attributes to Hon. Duncan Marshall, Ontario's new minister of agriculture. The remark was:

> "The paradox of poverty amid plenty will not be solved by attempting to abolish the plenty."

It is an apt utterance, one which has lost none of its point since Ogden L. Mills, former United States Secretary of the Treasury, said last spring:

> "We shall never solve the paradox of want in the midst of plenty simply by doing away with the plenty."

RED DEER'S CIVIC PRIDE

CITIZENS of Red Deer, Alberta, take a pardonable pride in the favorable financial position of the city, which is celebrating its 50th birthday. The city has made only one debenture issue since 1916, which was for $85,000 in 1926.

Red Deer's total debenture debt at Dec. 31, 1933, was $155,373, including some $86,000 of bonds issued for public utilities which are self-supporting. In 1914 Red Deer had a debenture debt of $369,928.

In 1924 the city's assessment was $1,576,995 and the mill rate 58. In 1934 assessment was $1,361,975 and the mill rate 41. Current revenue in 1933 was nearly $100,000, compared with expenditure of $79,419. Despite its reduction of assessment and the mill rate, the city has kept well within its income, and if it continues at the present rate will work itself entirely out of debt.

The pride that citizens of Red Deer take in the city's finances is not only pardonable but praiseworthy. If citizens of numerous other Canadian municipalities took the same pride, there would be a great deal less municipal insolvency in this country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The United States dollar with over 200 per cent in gold backing is at a discount in relation to the German mark with a gold backing of 2 per cent. This doesn't prove anything except that politicians do not have to try very hard to make a topsy turvy muddle of monetary finance.

* * *

If Dr. Charles F. Herty's process for making newsprint paper out of Southern pine proves a success it will mean a hundred million dollar industry for the South. And a large part of that hundred million dollars of investment would be lost to Canada.

* * *

The Canadian Grain Act requires the rates at Canadian grain elevators to be published in the Canada Gazette when fixed by the Board of Grain Commissioners and also between July 15th and August 15th in each year. But rates published during the latter period are usually out of date because it is just then that the commissioners are busiest fixing new rates. The act could be changed.

Post-Scripts

MANY years ago a classroom tittered when one of its members declared that the sensation felt on diving into a cold pool after standing under a hot shower was one of extreme heat. Even the master smiled. Extreme cold was considered to be the correct answer.

A newspaper report, however, recently told of a coal-black Sultan and his retinue disporting themselves in Switzerland's snows. "It burns," was their comment.

Does this vindicate the youth's opinion?

* * *

MANY people who bought mining stocks in the 1926-28 boom, and who saw them practically disappear in the great collapse, now find their issues selling at prices that show substantial profits. A typical case is the man who bought a 5,000-share certificate of a certain stock for $2, the owner being unable to get any information on it and considering it a dead issue. The stock today is selling at over 30 cents a share.

Another man uncovered in his vault the other day a 2,000-share certificate which he had completely forgotten. He looked among the unlisted stocks to see if perchance it had any value and was amazed to find that it was worth enough to pay for a month's vacation for his whole family. It is worth, incidentally three times what he originally paid for it.

San Antonio is a stock that had a little spurt in 1928 but which proved so disappointing that most of the original directors and shareholders sold out in their impatience. Today it is selling at 10 to 12 times its ruling price in the previous boom.

* * *

WHO was Gavril Princip? Do you give up? Princip was a Serbian boy, just one month short of 20, who on June 28, 1914, was in Sarajevo, in one of the two provinces that Austria Hungary had wrested from Serbia. On that day he fired a pistol twice. One of his bullets hit the Archduke Francis Joseph, heir to the throne of Austria Hungary. The other hit the Archduchess. Both were killed.

Princip was not a good pistol shot, although both his bullets found a mark. When he fired there was already confusion in the streets. A bomb had been thrown that had killed the Archduke's adjutant. In the confusion, Princip was able to get close enough to the Imperial car to fire his gun at scarcely its own length from the occupants. He did not intend to hurt the lady. But he wanted to hit the Archduke, to proclaim the desire of his people for liberty.

The story is old. Everyone knows it. But how many times is the name of the chief assassin mentioned. He was not executed for his deed. He died in a dungeon after being tortured by Austrian agents anxious for further facts of the plotting that led up to the event.

The pistol was fired at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Great War it started also ended at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Sayings of the Week

"Good advertising goes hand in hand with salesmanship."—*Prince of Wales.*

* * *

"King George has an amazing grasp of Canadian affairs."—*Hon. Herbert Marler.*

* * *

"Public opinion in Europe remains decisively against war."—*Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.*

* * *

"Tradition is not even traditional unless it is modern as well as ancient."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

* * *

"John was a good boy and a smart boy."—*Mrs. Audrey Hancock, sister of the outlaw Dillinger.*

* * *

"In short, according to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, 'the old frontier, it ain't what it used to be.'"—*Franklin P. Adams.*

* * *

"The vital seed that has enabled this Empire to live on is found in one single word, 'liberty.'"—*Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.*

* * *

"The enemy of Napoleon Socialism is not to be found among the workers, but among the fine gentlemen."—*Dr. Goebbels.*

* * *

"Everyone looks down on a divorced woman, but if she commits a murder they get up a petition for her."—*A. P. Herbert.*

* * *

"I am thinking it is a bit of luck for all those Americans who stopped over on the other side. Wise guys."—*Mr. Gene Sarazen.*

* * *

"I do not see why looking at people should be considered a less aesthetic pleasure than looking at pictures."—*Robert Lynd.*

* * *

"With June 30, 1934, begins a new era of the National Socialist régime in Germany; the era of decomposition."—*Herr Leopold Schwarzschild.*

* * *

"The thoughts of war are not absent from the minds of any European statesmen today."—*H. R. Knickerbocker, American newspaper correspondent.*

* * *

"I have listened to sermons, the only effect of which was to make me want to go out and break all ten commandments one after the other."—*Lord Kilmaine.*

* * *

"Too many of the younger members of the Left have toyed with Marxist ideas to have a clear conscience in repelling reactionary assaults on freedom."—*J. M. Keynes.*

* * *

"Many of us sit at home and criticize because things are not being done as we should have them done. But how many of us inform ourselves?"—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

* * *

"Unless our country can produce an adequate number of men and women who will put God first, and themselves last, we shall lose our liberties, and we shall deserve to lose them."—*Dean Inge*

* * *

"State monopoly of the liquor business provides a possible source of graft and abets the widespread illegal traffic in liquor."—*Joseph H. Choate, Jr., chairman of the U. S. Alcohol Control Administration.*

* * *

"The theatre today, so it seems to me, is utterly divorced from life, from imagination, and from art, and I see as much difference between a good or a bad, a successful or an unsuccessful play, as I see between two old pennies, one dated 1891 and the other 1892, lying on a dust-heap."—*W. J. Turner.*

"Keep Your Eyes On These Men"

Maclean's Weekly is the staff publication of The MacLean Publishing Company, Limited. In it, Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean, chairman of the board of the company, occasionally offers suggestion or advice to the editors of the numerous MacLean newspapers and magazines.

From the issue of January 31, 1931, the following is extracted:

Editors, Keep Your Eyes on These Men

"Four men now in the public eye are worth while keeping in touch with: President Christie, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Colonel the Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario; M. F. Hepburn, M.P., the new leader of Ontario Liberals.

"Their speeches and their policies, as far as I have been able to get them, are most encouraging; and, given a chance and strong support, I believe we can hope for splendid constructive results. Support does not mean that we are always to agree with them, but that we should co-operate with them; help them by creating an understanding of agricultural problems among our readers who are probably 90 per cent engaged in commerce and industry directly, through being actively employed, or indirectly, through their own investments or in other ways.

"To my mind, they are all finds. Editors must keep in touch with them as far as possible directly through their correspondence as well as personally.

"The more success that attends their efforts, the greater revenues will the thousands of merchants who are our readers right across Canada receive, and through them the industrial and other undertakings be increasingly prosperous. Agricultural prosperity is as much our problem as are business, national affairs, women's work, etc."

Since the above was written three and a half years ago, Dr. Christie has continued to add to his reputation as an agricultural educator; Mr. Weir has rendered excellent service at Ottawa despite the difficulty of reconciling the studious mind with the turmoil of practical politics; Col. Kennedy, although defeated in the last provincial election, left office amid the tributes of leaders of both parties for his constructive work for Ontario agriculture; and Mr. Hepburn has risen to the honorable position of premier of Ontario.

In the Mail

C.P.R. and Economy

Editor, The Financial Post:

The extraordinarily discursive letter of J. F. Downing appearing in a recent issue surely calls for comment. He seems to be annoyed about The Post's most reasonable attitude of dissatisfaction with the action of Parliament in not going through with the bill for effecting the complete cooperation of the C.N. and C.P. telegraph and express companies. His attitude reflects the point of view of the ardent and short-sighted labor unionist who would have jobs maintained no matter how unnecessary was the work they were supposed to represent and regardless of from where the money to pay wages was to come.

But Mr. Downing's zeal carries him into an astonishing error which is a fitting comment upon the reliability of his other figures and the somewhat amusing deductions he puts forward as arguments. He says: "The pooling of passenger revenue has raised the revenue of the Canadian Pacific 39.7 per cent for March," and adds: "if the questionable way of securing this revenue continues, the earnings for the Canadian Pacific will no doubt be raised to 50 or 75 per cent for the following month."

He has misread his source of information. Government statistics show that the 39.7 per cent increase was in revenue passenger miles, an altogether different thing. The same statistics show that Canadian Pacific passenger revenue for March increased 22.9 per cent, while that for the Canadian National increased 25.6 per cent—surely not the best evidence of questionable methods on the part of the Canadian Pacific.

The letter, error and all, is quite unimportant, except that it does indicate the length to which certain forces will go in an effort to defeat all sound proposals for solving the country's railway problem, the success of which seems to them to threaten their interests. A certain element of labor is an outstanding case in point. They thus assume an attitude that is definitely dangerous to their own welfare. Unification, as has been proposed by the chairman and president of the C. P. R. holds no serious threat to labor, and as he pointed out, railway employees are likely to be far better off in the long run when working for a sound, and prospering unified organization than they ever can be when allied with a railway that is bankrupt, and depending for its livelihood upon the not too patient taxpayers.

Montreal, W. R. PATTERSON.
July 27, 1934.

Other People's Views

Financing Education
Calgary Herald

An educational survey, now under way in the province of British Columbia, which will enquire into two principal phases of education, finance and curriculum, draws the following comment from the Victoria Daily Times: "The initial question is not whether British Columbia should have the best educational facilities so much as how much can British Columbia afford to pay for its education, and, second, what is the best education the province can give within its financial limitations."

Alberta is not in much better position, financially, than her neighbor and there is no doubt that similar questions are agitating the minds of many Alberta taxpayers. Provincial educators, themselves, have raised the issue many times, more in connection with curricula, it is true, but with the knowledge that the two are related.

Tea Troubles Ahead?
Canadian Grocer

Tea brokers agree that there does not appear to be any increase in the buying and selling of the higher priced and better grade teas following the restriction plans in the Far East. It seems apparent that blenders on the whole when they saw the market rising against them, turned to the commoner teas, hoping that their costs would be kept down. This had the effect of substantially raising the prices of these grades whereas the higher type grades changed but little. Many think that the price of common tea has already got beyond the limit, which only tends to slow up business. There are reports that Russia plans to extend her own tea area which has grown from 2,000 acres before the war to about 85,000 acres at the present time. There is evidently danger ahead for the tea producers as there has been in the past for coffee, rubber and other producers who went in for artificial restriction plans.

The New Gardiner Government
Regina Leader-Post

On the whole, the new Liberal Government in Saskatchewan looks good, and appears of a nature to command general confidence. It is a Cabinet that combines old and new blood.

One thing we like about the new Administration already is Mr. Gardiner's instructions to all his Ministers to help get the province on a pay-as-you-go basis by not expending in excess of revenue. Another is the evident intention of the new Ministry to press for freer and wider markets for Western Canadian agricultural products. The first session of the new Legislature may see some vigorous action, aimed at Ottawa, in this latter connection.

Perhaps the only ground for complaint in connection with the new Cabinet is that it does not include W. F. Kerr, one of the new M.L.A.'s for Regina. Many undoubtedly have been hoping that Mr. Kerr would have a portfolio, and a fairly important one at that, in the new Cabinet. Mr. Kerr promises to be one of the ablest members of the new Legislature. A journalist and public servant of long experience, he is one of the best informed men in the province, not only on Saskatchewan but on Canadian and world affairs.

As Roosevelt Sees His Job
The Sphere, Washington

The President, it is probable, thinks of himself as administering a civilization rather than a mere government.

"Deus ex Machina" of Prices
Nation's Business, Washington

The economics of business is regarded as a science, along with chemistry and physics. But is it? Can it ever be an exact science? It would seem not, because of one factor—human nature.

A former governor of the Federal Reserve Board recently was in Washington. During a discussion of prices and values, he illustrated a point by the conversation of two rural citizens of New Zealand:

Hello, Bill, did you buy that horse?
Yes.
How much?
Eighty dollars.
Too much!
But I sold him right away for $100.
Not enough!

Where the Real Variety Is
The Vineyard, Mass., Gazette

Country life is often misrepresented by its friends. We who live in the country are almost always flattered to have our city neighbors eulogize the delights of our existence, but embarrassment is likely to follow when the delights thus eulogized are not representative of the country at all, but only of the city man's idea of the country. Thus we have read with interest and a certain disquietude a newspaper article by Andre Maurois which begins, properly enough, "Life in cities is terrible."

After giving a few reasons why life in cities is so bad, M. Maurois turns to the country for contrast. "One day follows another," he says, "all deliciously alike." Without wishing to quibble with any defender of country life, we are bound to rise in dissent. Of course country days can be deliciously alike for periods of some length, especially vacations taken by city people for the express purpose of finding a particular quality of rest and ease. But when the whole year and the whole tenor of existence are considered, it is city life which is monotonous, and country life which is full of variety.

Codes in Alberta
Edmonton Journal

The "general code" presented to the Government by the delegation of Alberta retail merchants shows how far the attempt to regulate business in this province may be carried under the act that was passed last session. It was left to the members of the cabinet to decide when and to what extent the legislation should be put into effect. They have done nothing as yet. The department that was to administer the act has not been even established and, though Premier Reid stated that the question would be one of the first to be taken up by the new Government, it will be making a serious mistake if it rushes into the launching of the code system.

That the Government would be subjected to strong pressure to lose no time in bringing the act into operation was to be expected. But it will be singularly ill-advised if it yields. Under a new premier and with four new ministers, it cannot be looking for trouble and it will run into plenty of this in short order just as soon as it starts in on the codifying process.

"Stop Me If You Have Heard This One"

"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was it?"

"When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."

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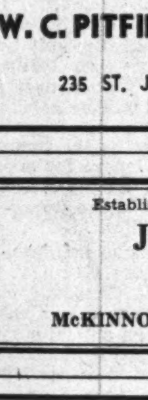
HUMAN NATURE



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The Week in Business

Business Watches Crops

CROP news still dominates the business outlook. As day by day more fields are withered by drought and the total yield is reduced, high hopes of a substantial recovery by Western Canada begin to fade somewhat. The only compensating feature of this period of reduction is the steadily rising price of wheat, not only at Winnipeg but in other world markets. The recent increases at Liverpool have not been entirely balanced by gains at Winnipeg, with the result that the spread in the two prices has been narrowed slightly. As this large spread has greatly restricted exports to the United Kingdom, a pick-up in this trade can be expected. Although perhaps not directly related to this narrowing of the price spread, export demand has been considerably better during the past two weeks.

• • •

Prices Gain Steadily

AN IMPORTANT move toward higher prices of manufactured goods was made by automobile tire manufacturers during the past week and this, along with continued strength of commodity markets, indicates further increases in the near future. Otherwise, business during the week was rather featureless, being affected by the August holiday week-end in many centres. Retail stores are experiencing a slackening in demand for summer goods and expect the slack period to continue for a few weeks until autumn buying begins.

Throughout the rural districts, harvest hardware is reported to be moving in good volume despite the severe reduction in most crops. Other purchases, except groceries, are largely suspended until completion of the harvest. Further increases in price of wheat, eggs, butter and other farm produce are helping to alleviate the results of small crops.

• • •

Value of Trade Pacts

SO MANY complaints against the results of the Ottawa Conference have emanated from the various sections of the British textile industry, particularly the woollens division, that comment of the Wool Record and Textile World, Bradford, Eng., on the value of these trade agreements is particularly interesting. This journal states as follows:

"Perhaps the most striking example of the value of trade agreements is to be found in our greatly improved exports to Canada. Much criticism has been made of the inadequacy of the benefit granted to the industry by the Ottawa trade agreement, but it is significant that the expansion in cloth exports to that country of close on 3,000,000 square yards during the first five months of this year compared with the same period in 1933 represents approximately half the increase in our total woollen and worsted tissue exports."

The total exports of woollen and worsted cloth from Great Britain to Canada in the first six months of 1934 amounted to 7,578,000 square yards.

Commodity Prices

RENEWED inflation talk won a battle from labor and political unrest in United States stock and commodity exchanges at the beginning of the current week, with the result that a general rise in prices was experienced. Wheat, rubber, cotton and coffee all moved slightly upward in strong trading.

Continuation of the drought throughout the Northern Hemisphere affected Chicago on Monday and forced a further rise in prices.

Although talk of inflation is merely rumor and arises from the fact that a lull has been experienced by American business, with further inflation possible as a measure to again promote action, the markets appeared to consider such a move as probable.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle, cwt.	$5.85	$5.75	$5.50
Copper, lb.	.09	.09	.09
Cotton, lb.	.1315	.1285	.1040
Rubber, lb.	.16¼	.16¼	.08¼
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0318	.0318	.0350
Silk, lb.	1.17	1.18	1.99
Wheat (Man.) bu.	.90¼	.87⅞	.76
Coffee, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.07½
Weekly Indices			
N. Y. Annalist	114.9	114.5	103.1
Fishers'	77.8	78.1	69.6
N. Y. Journal of Comm.	76.1	76.2	68.3
Crumps (Brit.)	64.5	64.5	†63.4
U. S. Labor	74.7	75.1	69.2
Canada (D.B.S.)	72.2	72.3	...

† Average 1933.

Monthly Indices

	Latest w'sale	Prev. month	Same month last year
Canada (D.B.S.)			
Retail (June)	78.4	78.7	77.0
W'sale (June)	72.1	71.1	67.5
U. S. Labor (May)	73.7	73.3	62.7
Gt. Brit. (May)	69.1	69.4	66.9

Note: Indices on all base 1926 = 100, except N. Y. Annalist which is 1913 = 100. British index is Board of Trade converted to 1926 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: cattle—steers, good, over 1,050 lbs., top price, Toronto: copper—electrolytic, New York: silk—Japanese, 13-15, New York: sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York: wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W. Pt. A. basis: hides—heavy native steers: coffee—Rio No. 7, spot, New York.

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Business Conditions in Canada

HALT IN DECLINE HOUSEHOLD RENTS APPEARS LIKELY

Calgary Rents Have Shown Most Reduction from 1926 Level

LEAST IN AMHERST

Reduction During Past Six Months Was Comparatively Small Throughout the Dominion

The downward trend in residential rents which began in October, 1930, was unchecked at the May term, according to a survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline between October, 1933, and May, 1934, was not as great however, as during the previous six months and information gleaned from real estate houses by The Financial Post would indicate that the October, 1934, survey will show a cessation in the downward movement.

In some cities in the Dominion, a movement is on foot by rental agents to increase rents about ten per cent at October 1 but whether this will be successful or not remains to be seen. In certain types of houses and duplexes many vacancies are apparent which does not augur well for an attempt to raise rents.

20 Per Cent Below 1926

Rentals, expressed as an index number on the base of 1926 equals 100, stood at 79.7 at May, 1934, or more than 20 per cent below the 1926 level. The changes in rentals have not been uniform during the past six months. Middle grade house rentals, for example, declined by 1.3 per cent; duplexes by 1.9 per cent; flats by 2.2 per cent; and apartments by 0.7 per cent. Rentals for all middle grade dwellings averaged 1.4 per cent lower, while those for working men showed a 0.5 per cent decline.

Rental indices are compiled for about 50 cities throughout the Dominion. For the Maritime cities, these indices showed an equal number of declines and quotations unchanged, only one city recording an advance during the past six months. In Quebec, declines predominated. Rentals in Ontario, more than in any other area, exhibited a tendency to become firmer. Although slightly more than half the cities registered moderate declines, a considerable number showed advances and a lesser number quoted rates as unchanged.

Lower In West

Throughout the West, rents as a whole were lower, although one or two advances took place in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Moose Jaw, Regina and Edmonton were cities to report increases. British Columbia cities all reported decreases or rentals unchanged.

Rental indices at May, 1934, as compared with the two previous term dates, are shown in the following table: for the leading cities in the Dominion:

Rents Low in Calgary

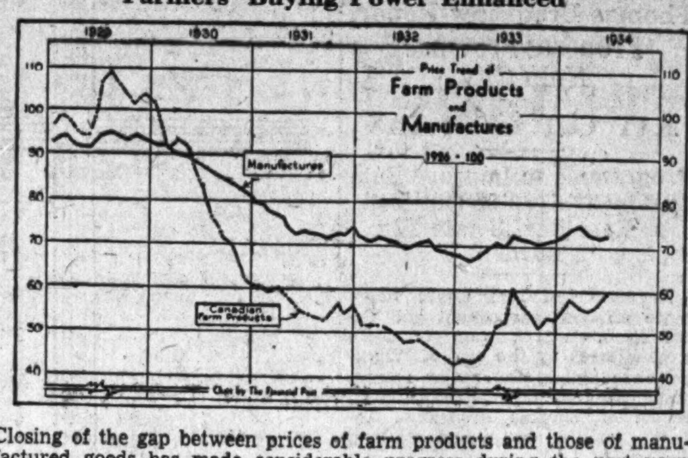
Greatest decline in rentals from the 1926 level has taken place in Calgary, the index for that city having been reduced to 66.6. Other cities, in which the reduction is over 25 points from the 1926 level, include Sydney, N.S., Oshawa, Stratford, Regina, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and St. Thomas.

May rentals at Amherst are only slightly below the 1926 level, the index being 98.2 while Brockville, Charlottetown, Bathurst, and Sudbury all showed reductions of less than 5 per cent.

Rental Indices for Leading Cities (1926 = 100)

	May 1934	May 1933	Oct. 1933
Charlottetown	95.7	99.7	95.7
Amherst	98.2	102.9	102.9
Halifax	87.7	94.8	91.1
Sydney	73.2	73.2	73.2
Bathurst	95.5	95.5	95.5
Fredericton	93.5	98.4	93.5
Saint John	79.5	85.8	82.9
Montreal	81.1	85.0	83.4
Quebec	78.1	80.3	80.3
St. Hyacinthe	83.6	89.4	87.6
Sherbrooke	86.1	86.7	86.1
Brantford	77.9	79.4	76.9
Brockville	96.6	97.4	96.6
Chatham	90.0	85.8	85.8
Fort William	77.6	81.9	80.5
Guelph	78.8	86.0	81.7
Hamilton	79.6	80.6	80.2
Kingston	88.2	92.7	92.2
London	86.9	88.2	85.7
Niagara Falls	75.0	78.4	76.5
North Bay	79.0	83.2	79.0
Oshawa	74.8	72.6	72.6
Ottawa	90.1	92.5	90.6
Owen Sound	79.6	83.4	80.8
Port Arthur	76.1	82.0	77.7
St. Catharines	79.2	82.8	80.2
St. Thomas	71.8	76.5	75.4
Sarnia	79.9	81.1	80.5
Sault Ste. Marie	85.6	83.2	81.5
Stratford	72.2	74.6	71.3
Sudbury	95.7	87.3	91.1
Toronto	79.9	81.6	79.7
Windsor	80.4	83.3	80.2
Woodstock	80.0	80.5	80.0
Brandon	87.9	89.7	87.9
Winnipeg	74.5	79.6	77.0
Moose Jaw	75.2	74.2	74.1
Prince Albert	83.0	83.0	83.0
Regina	73.4	73.2	72.3
Saskatoon	68.6	75.1	71.5
Calgary	66.6	70.7	67.8
Drumheller	76.6	78.2	77.3
Edmonton	83.8	85.6	82.9
Lethbridge	73.7	78.9	75.7
Medicine Hat	82.0	86.1	84.5
Fernie	69.4	73.0	69.4
Nanaimo	79.8	88.0	83.7
Nelson	81.0	82.6	82.6
Prince Rupert	77.8	82.0	81.6
Trail		72.3	72.3
Vancouver	75.6	77.1	75.6
Victoria	79.5	82.9	80.2

Farmers' Buying Power Enhanced



Closing of the gap between prices of farm products and those of manufactured goods has made considerable progress during the past year, with the result that farmers' incomes have been increased in terms of things which they have to purchase.

Year's Price Advances Benefit Farmers Most

Almost All Farm Products Now Higher in Price—Many Other Commodities are Cheaper

Farmers have been the chief gainers during the past year of steadily advancing prices. While prices of domestic farm products have recorded a 13 per cent advance the increase for all commodities was one of only 6.8 per cent.

Almost without exception, prices of individual farm products increased during the year. The outstanding increase was recorded by hogs, the June average price being 57 per cent higher than the average for June, 1933, altthough there had been a marked advance by the latter month from the lowest recent price. Wool shows the next largest advance while cattle, butter and flour made substantial advances.

Lamb Prices Lower

Hides failed to follow the general upward trend, the average price for June being nearly 22 per cent below the average for the same month of the previous year. Lamb prices were also slightly reduced and cheese and egg prices remained at the 1933 level.

Meanwhile, the trend of prices of other commodities has been exceedingly mixed. Production restriction agreements and increased demand have combined to raise rubber and cotton prices considerably and wood pulp has gained as demand expanded. On the other hand, iron and steel show no change in price in the twelve months while base metals and gasoline have declined appreciably.

Farm Products Lead

In view of this, it would appear that farm products have been largely responsible for the increase recorded by the general index of 567 commodities compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This index, which stood at 67.5 in June, 1933, had increased to 72.1 twelve months later, a jump of 6.8 per cent.

Prices of leading commodities in June, 1934, as compared with June, 1933, are shown in the following table:

Commodity Price Changes

	Place	Unit	Average June 1934 $	Average June 1933 $	Change %
Canadian Farm Products:					
Hogs, bacon	Toronto	cwt.	9.37	5.96	+57.2
Wool, western domestic	Toronto	lb.	.195	.140	+39.3
Wool, eastern domestic	Toronto	lb.	.175	.135	+29.6
Butter, No. 1 creamery	Toronto	lb.	.237	.211	+12.3
Flour, No. 1 Patent	Montreal	bbl.	5.70	5.10	+11.7
Steers, good over 1,050 lbs.	Toronto	cwt.	5.57	5.10	+ 9.0
Oatmeal	Toronto	98 lbs.	3.19	2.97	+ 7.4
Calves, good	Toronto	cwt.	5.56	5.33	+ 4.3
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	Winnipeg	bu.	.771	.668	+ 0.4
Cheese, Canadian, old	Montreal	lb.	.150	.150	...
Eggs, Grade "A"	Toronto	doz.	.204	.205	— 0.5
Lambs, good handyweights	Toronto	cwt.	8.88	9.32	— 4.7
Beef hides, packer hides	Toronto	lb.	.090	.115	—21.7
Combined index		No.	59.3	52.5	+13.0
Leading Industrial Commodities:					
Rubber, Ceylon, smoked sheets	New York	lb.	.134	.068	+97.0
Sugar, granulated	Montreal	cwt.	5.18	6.37	—18.7
Cotton, raw 1"-1-1/16"	Hamilton	lb.	.136	.115	+18.2
Pulp, groundwood, No. 1	f.o.b. mill	ton	21.50	19.41	+10.7
Coal, anthracite	Toronto	g. ton	11.592	11.402	+ 1.7
Pig iron, malleable	f.o.b. plant	g. ton	19.00	19.00	...
Steel, merchant bars, mild	f.o.b. mill	100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	...
Gasoline	Toronto	gal.	.155	.165	— 6.0
Copper, electrolytic, domestic	Montreal	cwt.	8.579	9.702	—11.6
Zinc, domestic, f.o.b. carlots	Montreal	cwt.	4.01	4.637	—13.5
Lead, domestic, f.o.b. carlots	Montreal	cwt.	3.31	3.933	—15.8
Total index, 567 commodities		No.	72.1	67.5	+ 6.8

Wheat Gain Important

As the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of prices of Canadian farm products is rather dominated by wheat, any movement in wheat prices is quickly reflected in the index. Thus, as shown clearly by the chart reproduced on this page, a sharp upward swing was experienced last July coincident with a short-lived boom in wheat prices on the Winnipeg exchange. At that time comparative costs of farm products and manufactured goods drew closer together than at any time since 1930.

The advance in wheat prices during the past few months combined with substantial increases in hog and livestock prices have again brought these prices closer together. The importance of this relationship of prices is obvious from the fact that it is generally admitted that a balance must be obtained between the things which farmers sell and the manufactured articles which they have to purchase before any sustained stability can be achieved in Canada.

Finished Goods Steady

It is, of course, not necessary that these prices should both return to the 1926 level on which the index is based. Return to similar relationship to their 1926 levels is sufficient.

The relative stability of the prices of manufactured goods is due to the fixed charges which must be charged to manufacturing. Thus, taxes have, if anything, shown an increase during the past four years, wages have only been slightly reduced, while mortgage and interest charges have only been lowered in a small proportion of cases.

The spread between the index of farm product prices and that of prices of manufactures was one of 13.8 points at June, 1934, as compared with a spread of 17.7 points in the previous year.

Retail Gain Smaller

Just as retail prices neither fell as far nor as quickly as wholesale during 1930-1933, so their recovery has been less rapid and to a lesser extent. During the twelve months under review an index of retail prices, comprising food, fuel and clothing items and rents, gained only two per cent. One reason for this failure of living costs to increase was a steady reduction in rents, a reduction which, apparently had not been halted in June, 1934.

An index based on the cost of foodstuffs alone made a much more impressive gain during the twelve months, rising from 62.2 in June, 1933, to 67.6 in June, 1934, a gain of 8.7 per cent. Even in this case, however, it will be noted that the gain was not as large as that for Canadian farm products.

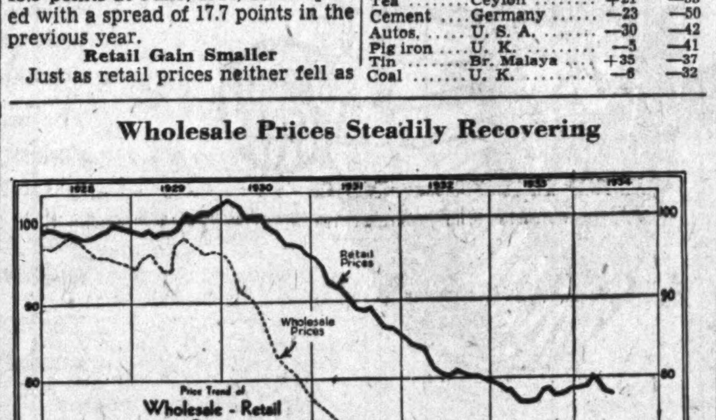
Gold Prices Show Drop

Obviously, price changes recorded above do not take into consideration the change in the gold value of the dollar and are merely internal prices for either Canada or the United States. The reduction in gold prices and the small amount of recovery which took place in 1933 are clearly shown by the following table compiled by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations:

Percentage Change in Average Gold Export Price

Commodity:	Market:	1932 to 1933	1929 to 1933
Rubber	Br. Malaya	+25	—81
Raw silk	Japan	—17	—74
Wool	Argentine	+3	—72
Copper	U. S. A.	—11	—70
Maize	Argentine	—15	—69
Butter	Denmark	—22	—68
Wheat	U. S. A.	—27	—65
Coffee	Brazil	—23	—64
Cotton	U. S. A.	—1	—63
Gasoline	U. S. A.	—24	—60
Bacon	Denmark	+22	—57
Sugar	Czechoslovakia	—8	—55
Newsprint	Canada	—33	—53
Tea	Ceylon	+21	—53
Cement	Germany	—23	—50
Autos	U. S. A.	—30	—42
Pig iron	U. K.	—5	—41
Tin	Br. Malaya	+35	—37
Coal	U. K.	—6	—32

Wholesale Prices Steadily Recovering



After falling away below the retail level, wholesale prices during the past year have recovered more than half of the loss, their recovery being considerably more rapid than that of retail prices. The decline in the latter has, of course, been much smaller.

Footwear Reduction Down Twelve Per Cent in June

Production of leather footwear from 189 factories in Canada during June amounted to 1,723,141 pairs, a decrease from the preceding month of 157,692 pairs, or 8 per cent, and a decrease from June, 1933, of 242,506 pairs, or 12 per cent. June is the first month in 1934 which has shown a decrease in comparison with the corresponding month of 1933. It might be noted that the production of June, 1933, was exceptionally large as compared with the June production of each of the three years preceding 1933.

The total production of leather footwear for the six months ended June 30, 1934, was 9,286,593 pairs, compared with 8,823,892 pairs in the corresponding period of 1933, the 1934 output showing an increase over 1933 of 462,700 pairs, or 5 per cent.

Tire Prices to Consumer Boosted About 5 Per Cent

Tire prices to the consumer have been advanced throughout Canada, the increase for all types of tires being less than 5 per cent. Owing to differences in excise tax paid on different types of tires, actual increases vary to some extent, but no increase of greater than 5 per cent has been made, The Financial Post is informed.

Wholesale prices to automobile manufacturers have not been altered. These prices are adjusted more often than the retail prices—which have been at the one level since 1931—and have been brought into line with the increase in prices of both rubber and cotton several times during the last three years.

Much Lumber Activity

Lumber export activity throughout Dominion Atlantic Railway territory during the year has been greater than at any time in the previous ten-year period. Following the present midsummer lull lumber operators look for renewed activity.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled by The Financial Post

▲Denotes new figures this week.

	Weekly — Latest — 1934	1933	Cumulative Total Jan. 1 to date 1934	1933
Transportation—				
Car loadings (July 28)	▲43,731	37,131	1,268,271	1,227,542
C.P.R. gross earn. (July 28)	$ ▲3,435,000	$ 3,257,000	$ 67,927,000	$ 59,024,000
C.N.R. gross earn. (July 28)	$ ▲4,493,883	$ 4,248,216	$ 93,349,015	$ 76,350,891
Business Conditions—				
Weekly Index D.B.S. (July 21)	96.4	....	....	....
Business failures (No.) (July 28)	▲13	23	593	993
	Monthly			
Business Conditions—				
Financial Post index (June)	97.2	78.6	......	......
Transportation—				
C.P.R. net earnings (June)	$ 1,755,580	$ 2,049,387	$ 8,054,412	$ 4,861,140
C.N.R. net revenue (June)	$ 988,293	$ 985,896	$ 4,378,541	$ ‡2,978,981
Iron and Steel (June)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	37,306	857	157,827	36,210
Steel ingot prod., (tons)	64,013	31,602	397,502	130,464
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Car:				
Domestic sales* (June)	8,394	5,805	43,795	25,522
Factory output (June)	10,810	6,005	67,084	32,859
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (June)	1,601	707	6,567	2,931
Factory output (June)	3,095	1,318	14,900	5,403
Exports (June)	5,477	1,801	26,287	8,092
Construction—				
Building permits (June)	$ 2,364,109	$ 3,589,304	$ 10,216,842	$ 10,315,999
Contracts awarded (July)	$ ▲11,190,500	$ 12,652,000	$ 72,107,200	$ 45,564,300
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (June)	229,637	174,419	1,261,633	897,487
Exports (May)	222,070	168,718	938,276	655,086
Sugar (lbs.)—				
Melting & shipments§	▲82,544,198	57,248,316	321,755,074	338,521,967
Manufactured§	▲83,543,766	57,332,368	316,407,023	337,290,934
Flour (bbls.)—				
Production (May)	1,175,433	1,334,101	5,473,194	5,056,380
Wheat flour exports (June)	441,064	544,507	2,533,611	2,564,662
Trade (June)—				
Imports	$ 46,185,892	$ 33,618,905	$ 247,389,850	$ 167,921,114
Exports	$ 58,045,528	$ 45,967,773	$ 289,659,061	$ 206,093,937
Wheat exports (bush.) (June)	18,425,933	16,998,672	64,722,040	83,368,577
Employment (July 1) D.B.S. Index—				
All industries	▲101.0	84.5	......	......
Manufacturing	▲93.8	83.0	......	......
Electric Power Output (June)—				
Total monthly (000's omitted)	▲1,708,291	1,370,900	10,371,475	8,084,948
Aver. daily (June)	56,942,000	47,697,000	......	......
Other Industrial Indices—				
Lumbering: (June)—				
Plank & board exports, mill	123,730	9,470	627,655	257,178
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (June)	▲1,723,141	1,965,647	9,286,593	8,823,892
Crude petrol. imp., gal. (June)	▲114,380,248	121,120,617	428,290,292	363,266,390
Cotton imports, lbs., (June)	▲13,415,000	7,440,000	72,623,000	40,766,000
Raw rubber imp., lbs. (June)	▲4,946,790	8,227,128	30,980,087	16,078,575
Coal imports, tons (June)	▲1,532,375	1,121,313	5,264,291	3,931,979
Finance—				
Bank debits† (June)	$ 2,602,000	$ 2,982,400	$ 15,442,712	$ 13,195,271
Bond sales (June)	$ 9,094,337	$ 90,711,738	$ 189,782,672	$ 129,286,462
Life insurance sales (June)	$ 32,277,000	$ 35,217,000	$ 189,141,000	$ 191,757,000
Automobile Financing—				
Used cars (June)	$ ▲1,798,568	$ 1,156,450	$ 7,012,154	$ 5,832,511
New cars (June)	$ ▲2,449,214	$ 1,244,699	$ 9,619,990	$ 5,682,302

†000's omitted. ‡Deficit. §For 4 weeks to July 14.
*Comprising over 90 per cent of total Canadian sales.

New Industries and Plant Extensions in Canada

Compiled Weekly By The Financial Post

Lady Esther, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of the well-known U. S. A. cosmetic firm, has leased manufacturing space in the former Dominion Motors plant at Leaside, near Toronto. J. B. Sink has been appointed Canadian manager.

International Carbo-Ice, Ltd., has also leased manufacturing space at Leaside for the manufacture of dry ice.

Ideal Power Productions, Ltd. is erecting a plant at Eastview, Ottawa. According to the Ottawa Citizen, 200 persons will be employed in the manufacture of rubber belts, floor mats, etc. Manufacture will be under a new process for welding steel and rubber.

Comet Oil Refineries, Ltd., is the new name of Champion Oil Co. of Montreal. Plans for construction of a refinery with capacity of 2,400 barrels at Point-aux Trembles have been ratified by that town, according to the Montreal Gazette. Joseph Chiesa is general manager.

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Much is heard today, in business, in politics, in industry, of a new trend, a new era. With the huge strides made by Rayon in recent years, this movement is already a fact in Canada's large and important textile industry.

The full extent of the good that Courtaulds (Canada) Limited have done for Canada's economic welfare in the less than ten years of their existence, would be difficult indeed to measure.

Figures alone involve millions and millions of dollars spent directly on construction, on Canadian machinery, labour, chemicals, raw materials and electric power, by this 100% Canadian industry. To this must be added the impetus given to the Canadian weaving and knitting industries and to our domestic needle trades. And again must be added the contributions made indirectly to other Canadian industries by Courtaulds own activity.

Thriving industry is the life-blood of a country. Courtaulds remarkable growth during lean years testifies to the potent force this industry represents to Canada; and the future will prove even more significant.

COURTAULDS CONTRIBUTION *To Canadian Industry*

Floor area of Courtaulds plant approximately 650,000 square feet, including new unit.

Paid in salaries and wages in 1933—$1,500,000.

Number of employees prior to operation of new unit 1450.

Over $100,000 was paid for electric power used during 1933.

Over 9000 individual electric motors now being utilized.

Purchases of Canadian raw materials in 1933 amounted to $850,000.

Courtaulds (CANADA) LIMITED

PC8

Plant and Head Office: CORNWALL, ONT. Sales Offices: 159 Bay Street, TORONTO. Trade Service Offices: University Tower, MONTREAL

There are join the Ely circle advantages

ELY LIMITED
Clothier & Furnisher
Three stores in Toronto

Montreal Exchange Sales Below Last Year's Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market totalled 1,707,929 shares in the month of July as compared with 2,239,681 shares in June, and 5,181,181 shares in July a year ago.

On the Montreal Stock Exchange sales for the month were 238,234 shares compared with 244,847 shares in June and 1,830,990 shares in July a year ago. Montreal Curb Market sales amounted to 1,467,695 shares, consisting of 1,308,813 shares of mining stocks and 158,882 shares of miscellaneous stocks. Curb Market sales in June totalled 1,994,834 shares consisting of 1,842,030 mining shares and 152,804 miscellaneous shares. In July last year 1,708,133 mining shares and 1,642,058 miscellaneous shares, a total of 3,350,191 shares, were sold.

THE

WABASSO COTTON COMPANY

LIMITED

and Subsidiary Companies

ANNUAL REPORT 1934

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. R. WHITEHEAD, President
JAMES W. PYKE, Vice-President
HUGH MACKAY, K.C. R. N. BALL WM. I. GEAR
WM. HARTY W. J. WHITEHEAD

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1934, together with Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended that date.

The result of the year's operations is fully set forth in the appended Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, from which it will be observed that, after making provision for all charges, including Bond Interest, Sinking Fund and Bond Discount, and making allowance for depreciation of property and plant, there is a net profit of $146,743.45. This amount has been added to Surplus which after a small adjustment for loss on the purchase of Subsidiary Company shares brings the balance to be carried forward to $271,022.48.

Your Directors are pleased to report that during the year under review, there was a decided improvement in the business of your Company and, as stated above, the year's operations have resulted in a net profit of $146,743.45, as compared with a net profit of $21,443.24 for the previous year.

Your properties are modern in every respect and have been well maintained during the year.

Your Directors desire to record their appreciation of the faithful and efficient services rendered throughout the year by the Officers, Staff and Employees of all Departments.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

C. R. WHITEHEAD,
President.

Three Rivers, Que., 31st July, 1934.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 30th June, 1934

ASSETS

Current Assets:—				
Cash on Hand and in Bank			$ 40,913.20	
Accounts Receivable, less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts			509,902.65	
Inventory of Raw Cotton, Partly Manufactured and Manufactured Stock, Supplies, etc.			1,422,006.42	$1,972,822.27
Cash in Hands of Trustees for Bondholders				14,602.48
Property:—				
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc.				9,838,343.93
Investments:—				
Investment of Subsidiary in The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, Stock at Cost		$594,053.02		
Bonds of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, at Cost		4,288.68		
Bonds of Subsidiary Companies at Cost		32,716.00		
Sundry Investments at Cost		70,181.18	701,[illegible]	
Pledged as Collateral Security for $750,000.00 20-Year 7% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds:—				
12,500 Shares of $100.00 each of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Limited, Common Stock, being the whole issue.				
Bonds of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Limited, at Cost			722,619.00	1,423,857.88
Preferred Charges:—				
Bond Discount, Unexpired Insurance, etc.				221,242.38
				$13,470,868.89

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:—				
Accounts and Bills Payable			$214,247.64	
Raw Cotton Acceptances			304,249.90	
Bank Loans secured under Section 88 of the Bank Act			150,000.00	
Operating Expenses, Accrued Wages and Reserve for Government Taxes			160,821.51	
Bond Interest Accrued			21,750.07	$851,069.12
Deferred Liability for Machinery Purchases				59,727.01
Bonds:—				
First Mortgage 6% Bonds of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, due 1st June, 1947:— Authorized and Issued		$1,000,000.00		
Less: Bonds Redeemed	$240,000.00			
Held in Treasury	1,500.00	241,500.00	758,500.00	
Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 7% Bonds of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, Due 1st May, 1942:— Authorized and Issued		750,000.00		
Less: Bonds Redeemed for Sinking Fund		276,000.00	474,000.00	
First Mortgage 6% Bonds of St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Limited, due 1st June, 1952:— Authorized and Issued		2,500,000.00		
Less: Bonds Redeemed		706,500.00	1,793,500.00	
First Mortgage 6% Bonds of The Shawinigan Cotton Company, Limited, due 1st December, 1949:— Authorized		2,500,000.00		
Issued		1,166,000.00		
Less: Bonds Redeemed		432,000.00	734,000.00	3,760,000.00
Reserve for Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bond Sinking Fund				266,651.03
Reserve for Depreciation				3,570,159.25
Capital Stock:—				
Authorized: 105,000 shares of No Par Value. Issued: 69,903 shares Fully Paid				4,192,240.00
Consolidated Surplus:—				
General Reserve			500,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account, as per Statement attached			271,022.48	771,022.48
Contingent Liability:—				
For Bills Receivable under Discount		$65,546.00		$13,470,868.89

(Signed) C. R. WHITEHEAD, J. W. PYKE } Directors.

Montreal, 30th July, 1934.

Verified, as per our report of this date,

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 30th June, 1934.

Profit for the year ended 30th June, 1934, after deducting all Manufacturing and other Charges and Expenses, including provision for Income Tax, but before providing for Depreciation, Bond Interest, Sinking Fund and Bond Discount		$752,874.60
Interest on Investments		60,714.99
		$813,589.59
Depreciation on Property and Plant	$388,400.00	
Bond Interest	233,517.04	
Sinking Fund	32,710.00	
Bond Discount	12,219.10	666,846.14
Net Profit for the year		$146,743.45
Balance at Credit 1st July, 1933	124,284.03	
Less: Loss on Subsidiary Company's shares purchased during year	5.00	124,279.03
Balance at Credit carried to Balance Sheet		$271,022.48

HEAVY CREDITS CAUSE ANXIETY IN U. S. FINANCE

Economists See Possible $20,000,000,000 Credit Mushroom

VITAL TO CANADA

U.S. Government Continues Expansion of Excess Bank Reserves, Use of Which Means Credit Inflation

By DR. GAINES T. CARTINHOUR
New York University

NEW YORK.—The credit situation in the United States is causing considerable anxiety in financial and business circles. It is particularly important to Canada because of the Dominion's close economic relationship to the United States. This dispatch to The Financial Post will present briefly some of the problems involved and indicate why credit facilities appear to be in a transitional period.

Basically, two forces are at work. One is attempting to provide sufficient non-Federal credit for legitimate business, and the other is the result of policies supported by the Federal Government, which indicate its determination to control the nature as well as volume of available credit. In spite of an easy money campaign started about eighteen months ago presumably to improve the credit situation, the Government has favored the passage of measures, such as those pertaining to the security market, stock exchanges, security affiliates and others, which have had an opposite effect. Furthermore, its credit organizations have extended credit in excess of five billions of dollars, a large proportion of which has been taken competitively from commercial banking institutions.

The easy money policy so consistently maintained to date has not only practically eliminated the indebtedness of member banks to the Federal Reserve Banks, but has caused the accumulation of a record total of excess reserves. Interest rates have dropped to a low point and the total volume of bills purchased is very small. The composition of the portfolio of commercial banks consists almost entirely of government obligations, and aggregates almost ten billions of dollars. The Treasury has also placed about $2,500,000,000 of these securities in the hands of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Potential Expansion

The excess reserves of member banks provide a potential basis for credit expansion which might become dangerous. At present they total about $2,000,000,000 and in view of the fact that each of these dollars may be used as the basis of at least $10 in credit, member banks could expand their credits more than $20,000,000,000. In addition to the present excess there is no reason why excess reserves could not be expanded between two and three billion dollars more by the deposit of additional free gold from the U. S. Treasury and the Exchange Stabilization Fund.

A number of economists believe that the vast volume of excess reserves makes credit inflation much more than a possibility. Treasury spending and a large return of currency from circulation since the bank holiday have also contributed to increase these funds. No country of importance has so inflated credit facilities without utilizing them, and yet the Government continues to make additional credit facilities available. Many believe that unless business shows marked improvement by the time Congress meets next January the strong Congressional bloc favoring currency inflation will be able to push its measures through the legislative houses. However, credit inflation is not an immediate danger because the new deposits have not been utilized.

Loans Boost Deposits

Deposits are increased by Government borrowings because when the banks buy Government securities they place a deposit credit on their books. The money can then be spent and so transferred into private hands. Whatever may be the desire of prudent members of the Federal Reserve Board, or the Reserve Bank boards, so long as the Treasury is obliged to borrow additional billions credit inflation is a serious problem.

An easy money policy unquestionably facilitates Government financing at low rates. With excess reserves so plentiful a strong market in government securities is virtually guaranteed, even when unwise monetary policies might make it impossible for the government's credit to command such favorable rates. While the easy money policy facilitates such financing, it makes ultimate effective credit control much harder when and if an extensive expansion of credit gets started.

In spite of the situation, which has been outlined, the demand for commercial loans is limited. This position is somewhat similar to that in Canada. Bankers insist that the low volume of bank credit in use is not due to their unwillingness to lend, but to the fact that business men lack confidence in the future and therefore are not borrowing any more than is absolutely necessary. They think more stable Governmental policies are necessary before a substantial demand for credit will develop.

Foresee Expansion

Some economists believe the desired expansion of bank loans is inevitable, although it may take some time. During the past year, however, while demand deposits have risen over one and a half billion dollars, bank loans of all classes have fallen nearly half a billion. The opinion has been expressed in many quarters that it is time to stop the radical easing of the money market, that something should be done to dry up some of the excess reserves. The most dangerous thing about credit inflation is that it unwisely stimulates business only to result in an unfortunate reaction sooner or later.

Considerable attention has been given lately to the methods with which such inflation may be combated. Theoretically, at least, it would be possible to use the rediscount rate as well as open market operations. But since member bank borrowings are practically nil the former would be useless, and the adoption of the latter would have an adverse effect on the price of Government securities. There still remain other devices. One of the most important methods to deflate an unwise credit situation would be for the Treasury to retire gold certificates held by the Reserve Banks. This could be done by transferring some of its deposits in member banks to Reserve banks, drawing upon these deposits in the latter, and cancelling an equivalent amount of gold certificates. Reserve Bank directors would eventually be forced to tighten the money market. Another method would be to adopt the so-called velocity reserve requirements frequently advocated by some Federal Reserve authorities. They recommend that the present banking law be amended so that the reserves required of member banks of the system would be based on the velocity of their turnover.

Another Weapon

Another deflationary weapon is contained in an amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act approved last year. It provides that the Federal Reserve Board may declare that an emergency exists by reason of credit expansion and may require from time to time, in its discretion, that reserve balances of member banks with the Federal Reserve Banks be increased or decreased against either demand or time deposits. Such a step would take considerable time but would cancel a proportion of the excess reserves. This is considered to be one of the most drastic new credit control devices available. Provisions of the Banking Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 have already increased the powers of the Reserve System to control the amount of security loans.

Director

D. LORNE PRATT

Of Midland, Ont., who has been elected a director of Viceroy Manufacturing Co., Toronto.

MOORE CORP. LTD. EARNINGS ARE UP FOR FIRST HALF

But Business Recession and Strikes Hit U.S. Business

Moore Corp. Ltd., earnings for the first six months of 1934, it is understood, were considerably in excess of the corresponding period in 1933. This applies both to United States and Canada. Since the end of June, however, the momentum has not continued in the United States, where general business recession and labor troubles are reported to have affected volume. In Canada, on the other hand, it is understood that improvement has continued, but as the business is roughly divided 80 per cent U.S. and 20 per cent Canada, progress here would not offset any decline across the line.

The Moore business which consists very largely of sales books and other printed business forms, is regarded as a good barometer of general business conditions throughout the continent.

To Redeem Bonds

On October 1, 1934, the company will redeem $250,000 of the outstanding bonds of the American Sales Book Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Moore group. These will be redeemed at par and three per cent premium. While the trust deed calls for a sinking fund payment of only $73,500, the company has exercised its rights to call more than half of the outstanding issue. Following redemption of the Pacific-Burt issue, on April 1 last, this is the only funded debt of the Moore Corp. and with the redemption mentioned on October 1 the total will have been reduced to $214,500. It is expected that this amount will be redeemed probably next year and leave the corporation free of funded debt.

The corporation has announced the purchase of National Sales Check Books, Ltd., with a plant in Montreal. This business will be operated under the name of National Sales Check Book Co. Ltd.

NAME J. R. FRENCH VERDUN DIRECTOR

City Treasurer to Direct Finances With Sanction of Council and Commission

J. R. French, treasurer of Verdun, Que., has been appointed director of finances with the approval of the executive committee of the city council, and Ald. W. H. Biggar, chairman of the Montreal Metropolitan Commission. Mr. French was formerly superintendent of branches for the Provincial Bank of Canada, and was appointed treasurer in December, 1933.

There had been some expectation that a comptroller might be appointed for the city. However, it has been announced that the Verdun financial problem had been solved satisfactorily by the naming of Mr. French as director of finances. The executive committee of the Verdun council has decided to take steps to balance the municipality's budget, it is reported Details will be worked out shortly under the aegis of the new director of finances.

SUGGESTS 'PEG RAISE REVENUE CUT EXPENSES

Thomas Bradshaw Report Proposes Province Help City

MAY CUT LAND TAX

Programme to Improve Budget by $3,517,000 Outlined to Ease Real Estate Tax Burden

Reduction of real estate taxes, more efficient assessment and tax collection, and reduction of certain expenditures by the city of Winnipeg, are among the major recommendations in the recently issued report of Thomas Bradshaw, Toronto, on the city's finances and assessment.

The report outlines a programme to increase revenues and cut expenses so that an improvement of some $3,517,000 in the annual budget would allow lessening of the tax burden on real property.

To reduce annual expenses, the report makes these suggestions: elimination of the cost of Grade XI in the schools, and elimination of free textbooks except in needy cases, saving some $170,000; earlier collection of taxes, saving $60,000; elimination of provincial government levy, saving $200,000; the province be requested to take over hospital of approximately $400,000; reduction in city's and school board's expenditures, $615,000; total $1,445,000 annually.

Need More Revenue

New sources of revenue are needed, Mr. Bradshaw points out, to meet growing debt charges for unemployment relief. By 1935 the annual amount will be $400,000, if the city's present plan of funding on a 15-year basis is continued. As soon as possible, say in 1935, a substantial proportion of the city's relief expenditures should be paid for out of current revenue.

In order to improve revenue, Mr. Bradshaw suggests that the city be given one-quarter of the provincial revenues obtained in the city from income tax, liquor profits, gasoline tax, motor licenses, railway and amusement taxes. He estimates that this would raise the annual revenue by $1,000,000.

Other suggestions for increasing revenue included: possible retail turnover tax, which, however, is not recommended; tax on residential rents which would yield $600,000 annually; 10 per cent increase in water rates to yield about $100,000; increased hydro rates to eliminate 1933 deficit of $389,000; higher motor vehicle tax if province will not share revenues.

Assessment and Taxes

Major changes in methods of assessment and of treating tax arrears are also recommended. Among the suggested changes are: appointment of permanent, experienced assessment officials; yearly assessment; maintenance of proper assessment records; establishment of a one-man court of revision; publication of an annual assessment report.

The following methods of handling tax arrears and collections are suggested: tax arrears to be consolidated and payable in installments extended over not more than 5 years; penalty to be reduced to 6 per cent per annum (½ per cent monthly); more vigorous collection of current taxes and arrears; assessment of city to be completed by May 30 and revision by July 31; city and school estimates to be prepared by Feb. 1, estimates by March 1; and tax bills delivered by March 31; present tax sale procedure to be speeded up; tax sale lands, numbering over 29,000 parcels, to be placed in charge of a city official being a recognized and experienced realtor, and a programme of liquidation worked out.

1832 1934

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International Trade . . .

WITH world-wide facilities The Bank of Nova Scotia is fully equipped to handle every banking phase of international trade.

Importers and exporters will find our Foreign Department ready and willing at all times to assist with their problems.

World-wide facilities in every department of banking

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

Coast to Coast in Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND, JAMAICA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

33-6

McKinnon Industries to Redeem 1st Mortgage

Notice has been given that the McKinnon Industries Ltd., on October 1, 1934, will redeem the whole of its first mortgage 6½ per cent 20-year sinking fund bonds which may then be outstanding.

This will be done by payment of the principal amount at par in Canadian or U. S. currencies with a premium of four per cent together with accrued interest on the principal amount to October 1, 1934.

July Financing By Government Only $2,142,800

New government and municipal financing shrank to only $2,142,800 in July, 1934, compared with $25,069,773 in the 1933 month, according to a compilation by Wood, Gundy & Co.

For the seven months of 1934 to July 31, new financing totalled $156,658,284, or slightly more than the $153,330,529 for the same period of 1933.

Canadian Government and Municipal Financing, Seven Months to July 31

	1934 $	1933 $
Dom. Gov't.	80,000,000	60,000,000
Provincial	63,100,000	67,881,237
Ontario Municipal	4,546,518	12,550,076
Eastern Municipal	8,854,766	12,899,215
Western Municipal	157,000	....
Totals	156,658,284	153,330,529
Where Sold:		
Canada	100,594,418	93,330,529
U. S. A.	....	60,000,000
Great Britain	56,063,866	....
Month of July		
Provincial	600,000	17,422,237
Ontario Municipal	586,100	5,094,136
Eastern Municipal	926,700	2,553,400
Western Municipal	30,000	......
Totals	2,142,800	25,069,773

A. W. CHASE CO. EARNS $3.36 ON PREF. SHARES

Shows Big Gain — Capital Structure is Reorganized

A. W. Chase Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, earned $3.36 per share on the 9,991 preferred shares outstanding for the year ended April 30, 1934, as compared with 26 cents per share for 1933. After paying out $14,986 in preferred dividends the company carried forward $18,583 as earned surplus.

Capital Reorganized

The annual statement gives effect to the reorganization of the company's capital structure by which par value of preferred shares was written down from $20 to $1. After writing down value of goodwill, patents, formulae and trademarks from $759,989 to $1 there remained a capital surplus of $205,017.

At April 30, 1934, current assets were shown at $192,704 and current liabilities at $32,807, giving the company a working capital of $159,897, as against $148,907 at April 30, 1933.

What is in my best interests . . ?

"Should I save a few *cents* now on tires I don't know much about? Or save *dollars* in the long run by spending that little extra now, knowing that it will bring me the utmost dependability the world can produce?"

The moment you put these questions to yourself, you will understand why *more and more people are CHANGING to DUNLOP FORT, the world's finest tire.*

They are changing because they appreciate its distinction and *know* DUNLOP FORT means DEPENDABILITY.

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THE WORLD'S FINEST *tire*

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

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Leadership Is Outstanding Trait Of Dominion Woollens Executive

Henry Barrett Came to Canada as a Sightseer—Remained to Lead Woollen Industry in Tariff Battle

By DONALD L. CALDER

—Sketched from life by Evan Macdonald.

HENRY BARRETT

Julius Caesar's famous saying, "I came; I saw; I conquered," aptly describes the career of Henry Barrett, managing director of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds. Mr. Barrett was recently chairman of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, Imperial Conference woollens delegate, and leader of the group from his industry which conducted the Canadian case during the recent Tariff Board hearing of the British Manufacturers' plea for lower tariffs.

A few years association with his grandfather's and father's textile export business in his home town of Stockport, England, following a theoretical and practical training in the textile mills of the area, soon convinced him that the opportunities which he desired could not be found there. Overseas manufacturers, particularly in Canada, had gradually eliminated a large proportion of the family connection. So he sailed for Canada to investigate the industry in this new manufacturing country which had usurped his logical vocation.

Shows Tenacity

Perhaps, at the back of his mind, when he left his native land, there was a feeling that a year or two in Canada would suffice and that he then would return with a few Indian scalps dangling from his belt and many strange tales to tell of the land beyond the sea. The popular idea of Canada at the close of the nineteenth century, it should be remembered, had as yet changed little with the changing years. It was still considered but one step removed from the North Pole, a land of snow and ice for most of the year, in which "emigrants" were engaged in a constant battle against the elements, harassed by savage Indian tribes.

Yet thus early in his career, Mr. Barrett demonstrated the tenacity and aggressiveness which has taken him to the top of his chosen profession. In a few weeks he was on the payroll of the Dominion Cottons, and soon all thoughts of returning to England were driven from his mind as his responsibilities increased and his interest in the country grew. The final step which wedded him to Canada was his marriage in 1905.

In 1902, as a youth, he began an association with Penmans Limited, of Paris, Ontario, which was to see him rise gradually until he assumed the managing directorship in 1923. For most men this would be the height of ambition, but wider fields beckoned.

Job Seeks Man

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Limited, formed in 1927 by the merger of a number of smaller companies, had achieved a fair measure of success during its first two years. The rapid decline in purchasing power, coincident with the depression, however, soon made itself felt in reduced output and earnings. It became imperative that the position of managing director, which had been left vacant as search was carried on for a suitable technical executive, had to be filled.

In 1931 Henry Barrett was induced to sever a 28-year connection with Penmans and join Dominion Woollens.

Mr. Barrett is primarily the financial and technical executive as opposed to the salesman. A complete knowledge of the technical processes has been built on the groundwork done in England, while his years with Penmans have given him a thorough understanding of values and prices.

His views on the woollen industry, backed as they are by a lifetime of experience, are definite. "Specialization," he said in the course of a recent interview, "is our present chief need in Canada. In countries in which the industry had been established for centuries, firms specialize in the manufacture of one type of woollen goods—either woollen cloth, worsted cloth, or knit goods, for example. They are thus able to reduce their manufacturing costs and improve their finished product," he added.

Against Codes

Industrial codes may be all right if the industry in question controls its own market, Mr. Barrett said, but he cannot see their application to an industry such as woollens in Canada, which only controls fifty-five per cent of its domestic market. He is inclined to subscribe to the conservative view that demand is the only safe controller of prices, and that present problems created by lack of demand will soon pass when purchasing power increases.

Combined with his active dislike for compulsory control of industry is a strong regard for voluntary association to improve methods and practices—exemplified by his term as chairman of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association.

It is natural that Mr. Barrett, as an executive of the Canadian woollen industry, is a protectionist. He is not particularly interested, however, in the theories of free trade as against protection—has, in fact, always fought shy of any active participation in politics. He feels that his industry has a definite place in Canadian economic life and is proud of its record of steady expansion during the depression. Different standards of living demand higher wages in Canada than in other manufacturing countries, he believes, and he can therefore see no reason for eliminating the tariff protection which nurtured the industry.

Opinion on Tariffs

Perhaps Mr. Barrett's opinions of tariff protection as applied to the Canadian woollen industry can best be explained by an excerpt from his opening speech before the Tariff Board at the recent woollen hearing. Mr. Barrett said:

"What we say is that the tariff revived a Canadian industry, that it gave employment to men and women at a time when it was of prime economic importance to Canada to do so. We say we have given service at reasonable prices, and in the last two years have improved our products and widened our ranges, and will continue to do so if the opportunity is granted. We say that all this was done without serious detriment to the interests of British manufacturers and that their loss of market was mainly due to general economic conditions.

"We say that, bearing in mind the general contraction of trade, and the disturbed monetary and economic conditions, the figure history shows that the British manufacturers have had opportunity for more than reasonable competition under the present tariff. In conclusion we would say that this investigation before the Tariff Board will show that we have administered the trust granted us by Parliament to the advantage of the people of Canada."

Stability Needed

Tariff protection is not sufficient, however. Stability of tariffs must be guaranteed before the Canadian woollen trade can hope to expand to its fullest or carry on operations with confidence in the future, in Mr. Barrett's opinion. He has great hopes that the present Tariff Board will be able to provide this stability.

Pay the highest possible wages, have modern plants with airy, healthy workrooms, and allow employees to seek their own recreation. That is his attitude toward labor. He thinks that experience has shown that any further paternalism has a tendency to create labor troubles, and can quote instances to support his theory. He contends that wage rates in his business compare favorably with those in other similar lines, but he believes that the low wage rates in the needle trades, bared by the Stevens investigation, have cast an unwarranted shadow on the textile industry as a whole.

Publicity to inform the public of the difference between the needle trades and the various primary manufacturing divisions of the textile industry would have his approval, Mr. Barrett stated. It would be well to incorporate in this publicity some general comparative facts of wage rates paid in the various divisions of the industry.

Future expansion of the Canadian woollen industry must be controlled by the domestic demand, except in a few lines, he thinks. "'Style' exports have been made in such articles as bathing suits, knitted suits, etc., for a number of years," he pointed out, "but as this is high-class merchandise the export market is limited. There might be other lines which could be developed under specialization, such as papermakers' felts which are exported to almost all the large countries of the world."

"Wool-growing in Canada is hampered by the fact that wool 'tops' can be imported into Canada to compete with tops manufactured here," Mr. Barrett explained. Better quality tops can actually be made in Canada from Canadian wool, but as they come into competition chiefly on a price basis, it is hardly profitable to manufacture them. Manufacture of tops from Canadian wool has increased in recent years, but Mr. Barrett explained that it was chiefly to assist the Canadian farmer and was not warranted on a strictly financial basis.

No one could mistake Mr. Barrett's English upbringing. Not only do his fair complexion and spare six-foot frame proclaim his Nordic ancestry, but traces of his mother-tongue remain, particularly when he speaks of scenes or incidents of his youth. He also has the Englishman's predilection for his pipe.

His success in the Canadian industrial field, and his championship of the Canadian woollen industry in its continual fight for ascendancy over the British, proclaim, however, his Canadian outlook. Home to him is Canada.

Third Generation

As the third generation in the woollen industry and with a son now making the fourth, it is hardly surprising that Mr. Barrett should be conversant with its history in all parts of the world. His pride in the part played by men from the north of England who have followed British wool manufacturing machinery to other countries was evident as he described his emigration to Canada as merely typical of many Englishmen, both before and after his time.

If nearly forty years in Canada, struggling with her through bad times, seeing all that he had created almost wrecked by tariff changes, and then experiencing the thrill of leading in a definite revival, had failed to saturate Mr. Barrett with the pride of Canadian citizenship, his two sons, one of whom is following in his father's footsteps in the woollen industry, would quickly supply the missing spark.

Perhaps it is typical of the man, and of his son, that when the latter decided to enter the woollen business he did not enter it as a favored employee in his father's firm, but rather in a humble capacity in another Canadian woollen concern.

Keen Golfer

To say that an Englishman played cricket in his youth seems stressing the obvious. It is much more interesting to record that Mr. Barrett had already been initiated into the mysteries of the Royal and Ancient—and at that time primarily Scottish—game of golf before he left his native land. For forty years golf has remained his favorite sport and recreation. In the summer, Rosedale in Toronto and Ancaster in Hamilton are his usual haunts, while the rolling fairways of Bermuda and the Southern States do not beckon in vain in the winter.

His golf handicap is 16, though his friends claim it should be less. He pleads old age, however. "The men with whom I play golf are usually much younger than I," he explained. Mr. Barrett is fifty-four.

He has been too busy during most of his career to indulge in any extensive travelling and has even lost touch with England to a large extent, although he has two brothers there. Neither of them is in the woollen business, however.

Loans to West At New Record Of $61,952,000

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Two new loans to the Western provinces have sent the grand total of Dominion advances above $60,000,000.

The Post reported the total of Dominion loans on June 2, last, at $58,802,000.

Since then British Columbia has received $1,250,000 for relief expenditures and Manitoba $1,300,000 for relief costs in the City of Winnipeg. Interest on both loans is at 5 per cent and one year provincial treasury bills have been accepted as security.

The new grand total is $61,952,000, divided as follows: Manitoba $11,948,000; Saskatchewan $29,305,000; Alberta $11,801,000; British Columbia $8,298,000. Purposes for which the loans were made were: debt maturities $15,020,000; seed grain $9,037,000; provincial purposes, including relief and public works $37,295,000.

Canada's Medicine Bill Totals $38,000,000

Average Family Contributes $20 Per Year to Makers of Pills, Syrups and Salves—Patent Medicine Business Grows

By GORDON L. SMITH

Every day the average Canadian family spends six cents for medicine at the corner drug store. Over the year the bill runs up to almost exactly $20. For the whole country this means the tidy sum of $38,000,000 annually.

This is a straight medicine account. It does not include such things as tooth paste, toilet preparations, ice cream sodas, rubber sundries, or the hundred and one other things the modern drug store handles. The $38,000,000 is that part of the bill in addition to fees for doctors, surgeons, nurses and hospitals, which Canadians pay in an effort to keep fit, happy and successful.

Patents Get 80 Per Cent

The bulk goes for patent medicines, sometimes referred to as proprietary medicines, and sometimes as pink pills and quack remedies, depending of course on the point of view. Druggists divide the $38,000,000 far from centre, close to 80 per cent or well over $30,000,000 going to the "patents" and 20 per cent for such "ethical" drugs as plain Epsom salts, crude castor oil and doctors' prescriptions.

In addition to the patent medicines drunk, rubbed, or eaten at home, there is a considerable export business, probably amounting to $5,000,000 on a retail basis. With the bulk of the Canadian manufacturers, however, it is an export of capital and management, "brains" in other words, rather than the actual shipment of commodities. Following the lead of Dr. James Ayer, of Cherry Pectoral fame, who first invaded the Chinese market in 1855, Canadian remedies for coughs, pains and aches have been going to South America, Asia and Europe for many years and in the last couple of decades branch factories have been established in many parts of the world.

Popular Misconceptions

A brief investigation of the present patent medicine business explodes many popular conceptions. The business is growing, not declining. It is not entirely confined to little pills of dubious curing ability and high price. Sales are not restricted to remote country areas, but thrive in the up-to-the-minute city drug store equally with the output of the rural "general." And finally most of the preparations are made in highly efficient and modern factories and are sold with the approval of the federal authorities and the legitimate drug trade.

From 1920 to 1930, the last figures available, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a growth of 50 per cent in the output of drugs and patent medicines and a similar increase in the amount of invested capital and wages paid. The fact that the number of employees remained almost constant during that period is ample indication that the plants concerned have been kept equipped with modern machinery. In the following table which has been supplied by Ottawa, the reader should bear in mind that while both drugs and proprietary medicines are included the proportion of 20 per cent of the former to 80 per cent of the latter still holds good:

Manufacture of Medicinal Preparations in Canada, 1920-30

	No. of Plants	Capital	No. Employees	Salaries & Wages	Cost, Raw Material	Selling Val. at Factory
1920	100	12,191,155	2,838	2,964,822	7,029,594	15,728,224
1921	103	12,903,071	2,231	2,529,898	4,466,001	11,945,435
1922	109	13,995,461	2,302	2,752,680	4,145,298	11,532,536
1923	104	14,655,699	2,271	2,667,741	4,474,487	12,256,608
1924	104	15,156,479	2,193	2,666,997	4,895,352	13,350,347
1925	120	16,037,286	2,273	2,892,975	4,798,120	13,987,849
1926	130	17,194,519	2,365	2,875,677	5,552,699	15,382,475
1927	136	17,542,111	2,578	3,160,802	5,762,019	16,249,191
1928	140	17,427,506	2,667	3,375,024	5,707,934	17,224,351
1929	140	19,552,949	2,849	3,672,373	6,300,894	19,038,894
1930	144	18,843,192	2,833	3,663,307	5,563,081	17,768,806

Values mentioned above are at the factory. By the time these preparations reach the householder the latest figure of $17,768,806 would have to be doubled and to the total added a considerable amount of imported material. The great bulk of the trade passes through the drug store or about $35,000,000, with the remaining $3,000,000 handled by department and general merchandise stores. Incidentally the government bureau also discloses another interesting fact that is contrary to popular opinion in that the much-maligned druggist actually does sell a large volume of the articles connected with his special education. His is not simply a general store with drugs on the side, as the following figures indicate:

Retail Sales of Drug Stores in Canada, 1930

Commodities	Ont. %	Que. %
Beverages	1.6	2.8
Camera supplies	2.0	1.2
Candy	5.2	0.1
Tobaccos	12.3	5.2
Prescriptions	8.5	14.4
Drugs, medicines	37.2	52.2
Rubber sundries	3.7	1.9
Drug sundries	4.8	1.9
Miscellaneous	1.4	0.1
Instruments	0.4	0.1
Services	0.7	0.5
Soda fountain sales	5.8	2.6
Stationery, magazines	4.7	1.7
Hospital supplies	0.8	0.4
Toilet preparations	9.4	9.0
Toilet articles	1.5	2.3
No. of stores	1,464	658
Total sales	$35,207,500	$14,851,500
No. of stores, Canada		3,555
Total sales, Canada		$76,814,100
Total sales drugs		35,000,000
Add drug sales by other stores		3,000,000
		$38,000,000

Started Together

In the beginning, apparently the doctor, the chemist and the quack were pretty well scrambled together. All ingredients were not necessarily found in the one individual, though they might be in odd cases, but the three would come under the one heading. Going back still earlier, the barber, too, seems to have sprung from the same family tree. In the last century, however, the mixture has been spreading out into separate channels and aided by interested governments all over the world the process is still going on. At the present time business seems to be divided roughly into four channels.

Four Branches

1. There is the orthodox physician who steadfastly refuses to advertise his services or prescriptions.

2. There is the "ethical" drug house, closely allied with the medical profession. It advertises sparingly, usually in modest calendars which hang in doctors' offices and catalogues that only come into contact with the average layman when he is trying to keep awake in the waiting room of some hospital, while a son, and heir, is arriving in the room above.

3. There is the manufacturer of proprietary medicine who advertises in a big way but under careful government supervision.

4. And finally there is the manufacturer or mixer of quack remedies, generously advertised to cure anything and everything.

Medicine Shelf Supports Big Business

Curing or attempting to cure the ills of mankind in Canada alone costs $38,000,000 per year, exclusive of medical and hospital services. This is the bill for medicines, internal and external, and of the total it is estimated that approximately 80 per cent goes for patent medicines, a small but representative portion of which line is shown above.

Most of these trace back to some drug store recipe or country doctor's prescription, it is said, but are now being turned out by mass production methods in modern factories, in standard, attractively lithographed packages. The story of the patent medicine industry and its relation to the ethical drug houses on the one hand and the medical profession on the other is told in the accompanying columns.

Not Sharply Divided

The space between the four divisions is not always clearly defined. Doctors are having continual trouble with their fellows who break bounds and do some advertising. The "ethical" houses envious of the returns from the sale of well-advertised proprietary medicines, more and more are throwing off conservatism and are toying with small advertising appropriations covering some near staple specialty like cod liver and castor oils or Epsom salts. To make sure that the public get the point and the money spent on the advertising is not thrown away, flavor is added to the cod liver oil and supposedly removed from the others. These little refinements make the product of that particular house slightly different from the general run. If not pushed too far and provided the article does not receive a fancy trade name, most of the doctors accustomed to using staple drugs from this house will not raise any objection and may actually specify So-and-So's cod liver or castor oil.

But such procedure brings the "ethical" house dangerously close to the field occupied by the frank dispenser of patent medicines if not actually right over the fence.

Government Regulations

When we get over into the territory occupied by the proprietary medicines and quack remedies the law appears. Apparently the various governments are fairly content to let the doctors run their own show and aside from dangerous narcotics there is not a great deal of interference in the legitimate drug trade. With the other two classes, however, the authorities are showing increasing interest.

Years ago the field was open and the daily, weekly and special publications were bright with long testimonials, and sure cures for everything under the sun. If statements were taken at only a fraction of face value it is amazing that any trade was left for the undertakers at all. There were cures for loss of youth, cancer, tuberculosis, infantile ailments, baldness, drunkenness and everything else. Occasionally, by luck, they may have worked, generally if not taken too often, they were harmless, but in a few cases results might be disastrous. The sheep and goats intermingled freely. Finally the authorities at Ottawa, Washington, London and even far off Pekin stepped in and began to separate the flock. Lists of incurable diseases were drawn up and the medicine men were forbidden to announce cures for the same.

Law Strengthened

In Canada, which now ranks in front place as supervisor of this patent medicine business, there was considerable evasion until the present session of parliament when the law was clarified and strengthened. Previously two courses were open. The manufacturer could register his formula at Ottawa under a certain number and this number appeared on the label of the liquid, pill, rub or whatever was being produced. When he did this the article came definitely into the proprietary medicine field and the manufacturer was forbidden to make specific claims for curing any diseases and could not even recommend it as a cure for a list of others. But another group, some of whom were definitely in the quack remedy field, got around the act by placing on the label a list of the ingredients. In this case the preparation was regarded more as a food than a drug and there was little restriction on the imagination of the bright young man in charge of the advertising copy.

Enthusiasm

Enthusiastic claims were made. Surplus pounds would disappear in a few weeks, nagging pains become but a memory, lost vitality would be restored with increases in salary sure to follow and grievous and expensive operations would be rendered unnecessary. Much was staked on the emotions of a gullible public and the old psychology of Professor Curé. Conviction was half the battle and if the person could be made to believe that some little pill would make him well, there was more than a 50-50 chance that he would again become hale and hearty. And of course, there was always the possibility that the pill swallower had not been very sick in the first place.

U. S. Laws

In United States, apparently conditions were more serious than in Canada. The field was larger and possibly the art of advertising had developed to a greater extent. In any case Washington decided that a cleanup was necessary. That government has demonstrated that it does not do things by halves and the Tugwell bill at first proposed was distinctly drastic. Unfortunately it was based on the assumption, apparently, that all manufacturers of proprietary medicines were frauds. The various medical associations, who had never been on the most friendly terms with the patent medicine people, were blamed for much of the proposed legislation. However the bill was recently modified by Senator Royal S. Copeland, who although a medical doctor, is not averse to syndicating and publishing popular health articles in scores of newspapers across Canada and United States. This experience has probably made the senator-physician more sympathetic towards advertising than the average medico.

Canadian Law

Under the amended Canadian acts patent medicines that formerly came under the Food and Drugs Act are now treated in the same rigid way as those coming under the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act.

A list of diseases has been added to the Food and Drugs Act, The Financial Post is informed, which is similar to that which applies to the Proprietary Medicines Act, and after January 1, 1935, it will be prohibited to recommend any remedy for the relief of any of the mentioned ailments. The purpose of this change is to prevent unscrupulous manufacturers from evading the provisions of the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act by publishing their formula on their package. Before the amendment the manufacturers subject to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act enjoyed much more latitude than those who had obtained a license under the provisions of the Proprietary Medicines Act. This, it is stated, created a dangerous situation for the public as in most cases the medicines themselves were identical.

Banned List

The list of ailments for which remedies cannot be recommended in Canada is as follows:

Alcoholism, appendicitis, arteriosclerosis, blood poisoning, Bright's disease, cancer, diabetes, diphtheria, dropsy, epilepsy, erysipelas, gall stones, kidney stones, bladder stones, gangrene, gastric and duodenal ulcers, goitre, heart disease, high blood pressure, infantile paralysis, influenza, lockjaw, locomotor ataxia, obesity, pleurisy, pneumonia, ruptures, scarlet fever, sexual impotence, smallpox, spinal meningitis, trachoma, tuberculosis, tumors, typhoid fever and venereal diseases.

In every one of nearly a dozen proprietary medicines firms interviewed by The Post officials agreed that government restrictions were welcome. Each new addition to the law, apparently, thins the rank of the so-called quacks and adds another layer of respectability to those who operate on a law-abiding and legitimate basis.

Changes Advertising

But the law has not interfered with the flow of advertising. In many cases it will mean rewriting advertising and over a long period of years in which the restrictions have been tightened it has resulted in a vastly different type of copy. Not quite as pungent and dogmatic, perhaps, but one requiring more skill and artistry. The day of guaranteed cures has passed. Even the bright doggerel which put the praises of pills, compounds and salve into song is disappearing along with that somewhat sacrilegious masterpiece of our boyhood,

"Hark the herald angels sing
Beecham's pills are just the thing
Peace on earth and mercy mild
Two for man and one for child."

But advertising has always played a big part in selling medicine and undoubtedly it will continue, next to word of mouth, to be the greatest sales stimulant.

Dr. Ayer, already quoted, alleged author of the slogan, "A clean tooth never decays" and original manufacturers of Ayer's cough remedies, is said to have spent $1,700,000 in advertising in a single year in the 'eighties, which was probably the world's largest account at the time and for a good many years afterwards. Even in this day of wholesale space buyers drug advertising in United States equals that of the automobile industry and exceeds space bought by foods and soft drinks. It is impossible to get accurate figures and percentages for the business in this country. One manufacturer assured The Post that all the patent medicine people would be starving inside of a month if they had to depend upon the sale from newspaper advertising alone. "We must use a lot of space in introducing a new preparation," he said, "but for the bulk of the sales we rely on one person telling another. There are long dull periods, there is a season for coughs and long pauses between attacks of various kinds. In the meantime the people forget about the products and their minds must be constantly refreshed with new advertising."

Without advertising, however, he was free to admit that the industry could never have got started, but for that matter, he argued, few other modern industries would have got started either. He referred to the case of safety razors. If they had been offered at prevailing prices when they first appeared no dealer would have pushed them. But when well advertised and the dealer was given two of the five dollars asked, the public resistance was soon broken down

Brands Come and Go

Certain brands have come and gone. Others have been revived after a long lapse. In the long run, however, the business has continued to thrive and it is not confined to the back areas either. If anything, the trade has shown more growth in the cities than in the country districts in the last decade, The Post was informed. Several reasons were given for this development. With constantly tightening government restrictions there are fewer and fewer quacks and probably more general satisfaction. New fields have been opened up to supplement the territory lost to the original pink pills and liniments.

Various chest and throat rubs for colds have developed huge sales. Vicks VapoRub, for instance, grew from the product of a local drug store in Greenboro, North Carolina, to a best seller by the end of the war and since then to the leader in the whole field. Four years ago the business was sold for $38,000,000 and annual sales are estimated at around $15,000,000. During the war Kerfoot & Co., a British company which has been going strong ever since the French Revolution, brought out Vapex, an inhalant based on discovery that workers with certain chemicals in a munitions factory escaped influenza. In a few years this preparation reached sensational sales in Great Britain. Mouth washes, until Listerine stumbled across halitosis, were practically unknown, but soon advertising paved the way to big sales.

Strained Relations

While relations between the vendors of patent medicines and the medical profession have never been particularly friendly, especially on the part of the latter group, there has been some semblance of rapprochement in recent years. The gradual dropping of blatant advertising has helped, and the entry of the "ethical" drug houses, the time-honored sources of supply of the physicians, has also been a factor. There has never been very much direct antipathy on the side of the "patents." They apparently were always ready to accept and even adopt the doctor but the latter has resented the utter violation of ethics in presuming to guarantee a cure and advertising the same boldly to the world. But if all stories are true both lean upon each other to a more or less degree. And the "patents" are now soft pedalling the advertising. A manufacturer of cough drops recently inserted in his package the message, "After a fair trial if the cough continues we would suggest consulting a physician." Soon maybe they will be chanting also "See your physician twice a year."

Historical Argument

In outlining their case the proprietary medicine people claim that the bulk of their patent preparations trace back to a doctor's prescription or a druggist's formula. These they say have proven of benefit locally and all that they are doing is passing that benefit along to the world. There are dozens of such cases, where before the prescription was commercialized, it was regarded as ethical but once it turned professional, it was immediately ostracized by the medical association.

The medicine makers claim that many people are too poor to afford a doctor, although the latter adds dryly that this seldom prevents the calling of one. It is further stated that with a lot of minor diseases special medical advice is not needed and in some of the remote country districts it is nearly impossible to obtain. "Why should a poor person who simply needs a mild laxative spend two dollars for professional advice and another dollar on medicine?" they enquire. "All that we ask is the dollar for the medicine." On further questioning it was admitted that this self-medication might not always prove as simple and satisfactory but it was pointed out that most people have consulted a physician at some time previously and so have a fair idea of the medicine needed.

Can't Prescribe a "Patent"

"Why don't the doctors prescribe patent medicines?" we asked.

"In some cases they do," was the answer, "but of course, they can't do it very often. When your average man goes to a doctor, he has the same feeling as when he goes to a good tailor. He likes to feel that he is getting individual attention and a special fit. For this reason he does not grumble at the bill of forty or fifty dollars for his new suit or overcoat, but if when he gets home he suddenly discovers that the suit, although ordered through his own tailor has really been made in a large commercial establishment in Montreal or Toronto, he is going to raise a rumpus. No matter whether that suit fits him perfectly and is every bit as good as a strictly tailor made would be, he is not going to be satisfied. By the same reasoning the doctor is forced to give individual attention and as far as possible individual prescriptions."

But the average drug store, apparently, is not bothered with the same scruples. Fully eighty per cent of the medical preparations handled by them in Canada come under the heading of patent preparations, and the reasons given are simple. The modern druggist who spends the bulk of his time working away with a mortar and pestle in the back room is not going to make as much money as the man who is keeping the cash register ringing behind the counter. The big manufacturers admit that the concoctions of the individual druggist can be every bit as good, in fact it is the continual entry of the little fellow with a good mixture into the commercial field that often upsets all calculations, but it is impossible to turn out as good looking and uniform a cough mixture in a one-room plant as in a modern factory.

Finally, overshadowing all else, of course, the proprietary medicine is nationally advertised.

Total Production of Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations in Canada, by Provinces, 1932

1932	Quebec $	Ontario $	Other Provinces $	Canada $
Liniments	110,595	206,878	128,244	445,717
Pills, powders, etc.	249,838	1,521,320	34,620	1,805,778
Plasters	176,027	88,295	2,279	266,601
Salves and ointments	111,156	260,393	63,641	435,190
Tonics	108,211	1,315,576	51,154	1,474,941
Cough medicines	246,721	293,482	23,236	563,439
Other medicines	355,359	1,137,695	20,124	1,513,178
Other preparations	2,115,383	3,656,509	156,671	5,928,633
Medicated wines	6,420	18,916	6,041	31,377
Biological (vaccines, etc.)	9,067	541,971	......	551,038
Total	3,488,777	9,041,125	486,010	13,015,913

Classified Advertisements

Classified ads cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad, $1.75. Add five words when box number is required. Classified ads payable in advance.

Business Wanted

FIRM WITH LONG AND SUCCESSFUL manufacturing and selling experience is in a position to add a new line capable of national and export development. Will invest in or buy outright; preferably in old established business of high repute where owners are thinking of retiring. Address in confidence. Box 222, The Financial Post.

Positions Wanted

GRADUATE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER superintendent desires new connection with concern allied to construction industry. Successful record covering engineering design, superintendence and management over fourteen years. Permanence and possibilities demanded. Box 34, The Financial Post, Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

DIVIDEND No. 285

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1934.

By Order of the Board.

W. A. BOG, General Manager — JACKSON DODDS, General Manager

Montreal, 20th July, 1934.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 190

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1934, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Saturday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1934. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. H. LOGAN, General Manager.

Toronto, 20th July, 1934.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 2

A Dividend of 20c has been declared on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company for the six months ending May 31st, payable September 1st, to shareholders of record August 15th, 1934.

Preference Dividend No. 26

A Dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending September 30th has been declared on all the issued Preference shares of the Company, payable October 1st, to shareholders of record as of the close of business, September 15th, 1934.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. GILLELAN, Secretary.

June 28th, 1934.

Borden's

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 98

A quarterly dividend of forty cents (40¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding common stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1934. Checks will be mailed.

THE BORDEN COMPANY.

E. L. Noetzel, *Treasurer.*

Zimmerknit Company, Limited

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Zimmerknit Company Limited, held at the office of the Company at Hamilton on July 31st, a dividend of 3½% on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company was declared payable September 1st to shareholders of record August 15th, 1934.

Wheat

Weather Dominates

WEATHER continues as the chief bullish factor in the wheat market although the number of such factors is steadily increasing. Dollar wheat made a brief appearance on the Winnipeg board at the beginning of the week but slowness in delivery of export orders and a certain amount of profit-taking were charged with the drop of three or four points from this level. The fact that coarse grains in Canada have suffered equally with wheat is being viewed as a bullish factor along with reduced yields of all foodstuffs throughout the Dominion.

Influence of Chicago in the current Winnipeg rise is being noted by traders, although the United States price should not have any direct bearing of the Canadian due to the fact that the United States is definitely out of the export market. There has been some improvement in the relative position of the Winnipeg price with Liverpool and Buenos Aires however, and the spread which has been mitigating against Canadian exports during the past year has been narrowed somewhat. Further narrowing of this price spread is needed, however, before Canada can compete successfully with the Argentine in the European market.

* * *

Better Demand Noted

DEMAND from Britain for Canadian wheat and flour has shown a definite revival during the past week or so but the trade is still hampered by the spread in price noted above. Better demand in Liverpool for Canadian flour is reported by the European manager of the Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, coincident with a general advance in wheat prices on that market.

Meanwhile, competition in the Ontario market of Australian and British flours has lost its keenness. A certain amount of old winter wheat is now available at Ontario country points, the general price being 90 cents a bushel and most millers have been able to fill their immediate requirements. The new crop which has been harvested in some areas is coming on the market in small quantities, few farmers evincing any desire to sell immediately.

* * *

BULLISH factors dominate the current wheat market situation, the Searle Grain Co., Winnipeg, stressing the International Institute's substantiation of the reduced yields in Europe, the low estimates and deterioration of the U.S.A. grain and fodder crops and the insufficient rainfall in western Canada. On the other hand, it now appears certain that the 1933 Canadian crop was underestimated while some upward revisions have been made in individual European crops. Other bearish factors include the generally favorable conditions reported in the Argentine and showers in Australia.

AMER. CYANAMID LISTS ITS SHARES IN CANADA AGAIN

Large Chemical Company Wants Market for Stock Where It Began

American Cyanamid Company is listing the following shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange: 65,943 shares of class A common stock of $10 par value and 2,454,430 class B common shares of $10 par value. The voting rights are attached to the class A common stock but in all other respects the class B common ranks equally with class A.

American Cyanamid Company is one of the largest chemical companies in the world. Its decision to have its stock listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange arises from the fact that its operations in the Dominion are wide and varied. Some have wondered if it is not the vanguard of a movement to Canadian listing of important United States stocks but there are special reasons in this case.

Started in Canada

The sale of its shares in Canada is not a new thing. The original shares of the company were first listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and were traded only on that exchange for years. The company's business since that time has become world-wide in scope and its subsidiaries produce, or act as distributors for 1,200 chemicals. The original plant, and one of its largest, is located at Niagara Falls, Ontario. It owns and operates a limestone quarry at Ingersoll, Ontario, and is active in Canada in making and marketing mining chemicals, industrial chemicals and agricultural chemicals. The original plant had a small capacity but it has been increased until today it is the largest cyanamid plant in the world.

Consolidated net income of the company in 1933 amounted to $2,467,682 after interest, taxes, depreciation, and research and process development expenses. This includes $386,106 profit on foreign exchange which is regarded as of a non-recurring nature.

Has Strong Working Capital

Total assets at the end of 1933 were $52,056,691 after depeciation depletion and other reserves. Current assets were valued at $19,463,719 and current liabilities at $4,361,640. Funded debt of parent and subsidiary companies amounted to $6,760,200.

The company is incorporated under laws of the State of Maine. Its operations in Canada are likely to prove of growing importance because it is the largest supplier of chemicals in the world to the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc metal mining industries. It claims to have a complete line of chemicals for the mining industry and its research organization has a well equipped ore dressing laboratory for the investigation of problems relating to the cyanidation and flotation of ores.

Record Butter Output

The output of creamery butter for June in Saskatchewan amounted to 3,724,315 pounds, exceeding the previous record month by almost 475,000 pounds.

SASKATCHEWAN DROUGHT AREA FACES CRISIS

Six Years of Crop Failure Create National Problem

ACTION NECESSARY

Commission of Federal and Provincial Experts May be Formed to Find Solution

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—The future of Southern Saskatchewan presents a problem, or rather a whole series of problems, demanding attention. Some of these will doubtless be solved by the struggles of the people on the land, with such temporary assistance as they may get to carry them through until a shift in the weather cycle brings them relief in the form of more moisture for their land. Others require more comprehensive action, outside the scope of individuals and the opinion is taking form that a commission may have to be appointed, jointly supported both by the government of the province and that of the Dominion, with powers of study, of advice and of action.

Roughly speaking the territory in question comprises land south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and more especially, because it has been more intensively farmed, than in the southeastern part of the province. It includes land that up to a few years ago was the very richest part of the Prairie Provinces, of substantial farm homes, lands largely free of debt, of owners with money in the bank and securities on deposit.

Six Crop Failures

During six bad years, commencing in 1929, there has been a series of crop failures in this area. Some of them complete and some partial, with some lands badly hit in practically all of them, and some doing fairly well, except in one or two years. It had been a country easily farmed, of great fertility, of magnificent crops in good years, and had well rewarded its farmers. They had been able to pay for their land, for their barns, their fencing and other improvements. The net worth of individual farmers was frequently calculated at anything from $20,000 to $100,000.

The sufferings of this country have been concurrent with the depression, commencing as they did in 1929, but they have been primarily due, not to the low price of farm products but to lack of production. Nor have they been much due, as have sufferings elsewhere, to debts accumulated during an earlier period of prosperity. In fact its excellent financial shape at the beginning of the period, its reserves in cash, in equipment, in seed and feed, enabled it to stand adversity to an extraordinary extent.

Expect Wet Weather

Primarily, of course the trouble is that there has been a period of dry years, a series of years with less than average precipitation, to be followed just as surely, so it is firmly believed here, by other years in which the balance may be restored. The theory of sunspots may be but little understood in this country, but the weather cycle which it professes to explain is in the consciousness of every one. The drought which this year has afflicted North America, from Regina to the Gulf of Mexico, is believed to be the culmination of a dry period, and there is abundant faith in a change to come.

But although this has always been a country of limited rainfall and farmers have been quite prepared to accept dry periods as inevitable, this long drought has caused unanticipated damage. In the past such rain as fell was amazingly efficient for production, and perhaps nowhere in the world was a greater volume of production obtained with a smaller volume of water. As a rule it was well spaced at just the critical periods of the year when it would do most good.

Part was due in the autumn, just before freeze-up, to be imprisoned in the ground during the winter, and provide enough moisture for the germination of seed. Another major part was due in June, just when maximum growth would be promoted. Stories are even told of fine crops on which hardly a drop of rain fell from seeding to harvest, when moisture stored in the soil was sufficient.

It has been discovered during these past few years, however, that rainfall is not as efficient as it was, that precipitation which might have meant good crops in earlier years has resulted in nothing but failure. The explanation appears to lie in exhaustion of soil reserves of moisture, to some extent from many years of cultivation, but also from drainage of sloughs and ponds and lakes where water used to lie at least during part of the year.

Then the top soil itself demands more moisture than used to be sufficient, for, the original fibre worked out of it by repeated cultivation, it has been drifting and blowing. Drifting soil may destroy the fertility of the fields from which it blows, and be equally dangerous where it is deposited, smothering grass or giving a knife edge to winds with which young crop is destroyed. A farmer may be skilful and careful enough to keep his own soil under control, and still have his crop ruined by drifts from his neighbor's farm.

The agricultural technique that used to be considered correct for the country has proved to be wrong. "Pulverize your top soil" farmers used to be told in the name of science. A dust mulch on top, it was preached would prevent sub-surface moisture from being drawn to the top by capillary action, and the land would remain moist. Now that theory is completely discredited, both because the theory of capillary action in the soil has been discovered to be a myth, and because the top dust blows away.

Hesitant of New Methods

There is hesitation about attempting to impose any new theory on farmers, when the old advice was discovered to be so mistaken. Strip farming has attained some success, that is the practice of cultivating the land in narrow strips in alternate years, using last year's stubble as a wind break to protect soil until crop growth is established. Hedges of carragana are advocated, but they will take a long time to establish. Dykes of soil, to be thrown up against the prevailing direction of winds are suggested.

Letting weeds grow if they will in dry seasons, instead of remorselessly cultivating the soil is considered. Seeding land down to grass has its advocates, but you cannot get your grass to grow until there is rain, and unless you can protect it from smothering. Growing trees is advocated, but the limits of natural rainfall, and the lack of natural tree growth suggest limitations to such a plan.

Water Conservation Promising

Irrigation in the ordinary sense of the word is out of the question, if for no other reason than the lack of water with which to irrigate, added to which is the fact that wheat farming will not carry the expense of irrigation works.

The most promising suggestion for public action is that of water conservation. The rolling configuration of the country gives opportunity for the construction of numerous reservoirs, by building small dams, and preventing the rapid run off of water when rain falls. The labor and machinery for such work are already available in the districts affected. But public authority will need to provide the engineering work and direction, and also provide the land to be flooded, much of which is now unfortunately being farmed. There is general belief that through such means the water content of the soil could again be built up in years of ordinary rainfall.

Abandonment Scotched

Of wholesale abandonment of farm lands as a policy there is no thought. There are too many people in the country, there is too great an investment, there is too much at stake. There is too much faith in its possibilities.

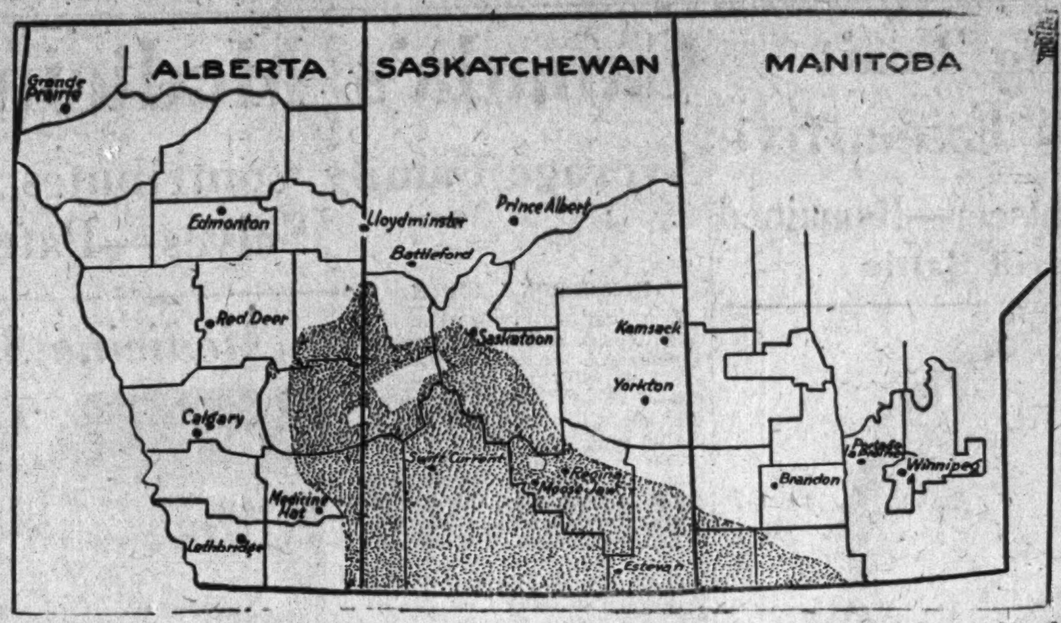
If the sun-spot theory of weather cycles is to be relied on there may be just ahead of us a series of years in which former conditions may be restored without any special effort. But the general belief is that unless there is large-scale effort at improvement of conditions, the next dry period may be even more devastating.

Opinion is forming in favor of establishment of a commission which would acquire all possible knowledge of water conditions, and also of soil management. It would also have power to take over land that ought to be retired from cultivation and put either into grass or water reservoirs. It might have power to administer farm relief where required, and to accept work in payment of relief.

A committee of the provincial cabinet is at present at work on the problem, but help from the Dominion Government may be required. In the meantime there is no doubt that a large number of farmers will have to be assisted through the year. The relief problem may cover a smaller area than it did last year, but within that area it has become more intense.

Grain and Milling in Canada

Where Drought Becomes Annual Event



The severe drought area this year approximates closely to the area which, after six consecutive years of drought, is rapidly turning into desert. The area which has suffered most is generally described as the part of Saskatchewan which lies south of the C.P.R. main line. Within the shaded area, according to the W. Sanford Evans Service, the yield will not exceed nine bushels an acre.

15 PER CENT CUT WHEAT OUTTURN LIKELY THIS YEAR

Smaller Crops Expected in All Leading Countries

Wheat production this year by the four chief exporting countries and Continental Europe—the chief market—will likely be about 450 million bushels, or 15 per cent below the 1933 figure. The Financial Post estimates from the latest available forecasts of production and acreage. Although United States and Canadian production in 1933 was the lowest in many years this was balanced by a bumper crop from a greatly increased acreage in Continental Europe. This year, production in North America is even smaller than in 1933 and latest estimates indicate that European production will be reduced by about 340 million bushels.

In the United States production will not be sufficient to supply domestic consumption for the second consecutive year and, except for the possibility of some small subsidized and barter exports to the Orient, United States, as an exporter, will be out of the world wheat picture for another year. There is a possibility that some imports of certain varieties of wheat will have to be made by the United States but the volume of such imports will not likely be large enough to affect the world statistical position to any extent.

Canadian Position

Official figures of the Canadian carry-over at July 31 are not available as yet but the total will be close to 200,000,000 bushels, a reduction of about 20 million bushes from a year ago. To this will be added a crop of about 260 million bushels or slightly less from western Canada and about 15,000,000 bushels from other parts. Allowing for domestic consumption and provision for seed and feed this would indicate that approximately 400 million bushels will be available for export. Three hundred million bushels would be a generous estimate of potential demand.

Although the European crop is decidedly reduced, most authorities agree that the imports of wheat will not be materially affected. France has a carry-over problem of her own to solve, while Germany and Italy have become largely self-supporting in recent years. It is expected that the Danubian countries will not have as large supplies available for export as last year and that the new world exporting countries will be able to share a slightly larger market.

Southern Hemisphere

The outlook for the new Argentine crop is obscure at the present time. No reduction of acreage is contemplated in that country. In view of the excellent 1933 crop both as regards volume and quality, there is, in fact, a possibility of a slight increase. A second consecutive excellent crop would be unusual, however.

Reports from Australia stress the fact that the acreage seeded this year is the lowest in a decade and weather reports indicate that the new crop got off to a bad start owing to drought. Some reduction can therefore be looked for from that country.

The following table is compiled on the basis of the latest available estimates, the figures for Argentine and Australia being largely a guess.

Wheat Production of Leading Countries

	Estimate 1934 bu.	Final Estimate 1933 bu.
United States	484,000,000	528,000,000
Canada	275,000,000	290,000,000
Argentine	250,000,000	275,000,000
Australia	150,000,000	174,000,000
Cont. Europe	1,332,000,000	1,672,000,000
	2,491,000,000	2,939,000,000

Hugh McCulloch Heads Canadian Equipment Firm

Hugh L. McCulloch has been appointed president of the firm of Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch of Galt, according to an announcement following the annual meeting. A. R. Goldie becomes vice-chairman of the board of directors and R. O. McCulloch continues as chairman of the board. W. A. Osborne, manager of the company's Toronto office has been appointed vice-president. J. W. Kennedy succeeds Mr. Osborne as manager of the company in Toronto office.

The new president has been an official of the company for several years and is a graduate mechanical engineer of the University of Toronto. He is the son of the former president, R. O. McCulloch and grandson of the original founder of the Canadian company.

The present firm was constituted by an amalgamation of Goldie & McCulloch and the Babcock and Wilcox interests in 1923.

Crop Conditions At End of July Same As In 1933

Western Canada crop conditions at August 1 are likened to conditions at that time a year ago in the recent crop report of the Western Market News, Winnipeg. On this basis, conditions comparable with those of last year between the present and the completion of harvest would result in a wheat crop of around 270 million bushels for the area. This is approximately the total of most recent estimates.

Deterioration of the crop in almost all areas is still going on, the report points out. Of the 317 stations reporting to the Market News at August 1, 232 stated that deterioration was in progress, the majority listing drought and heat as the chief causes. Only 37 points reported severe grasshopper infestation. Heavy rains are urgently needed to check losses.

Indicated average wheat yield per sown acre for the prairies is 10.5 to 12.5 bushels. By provinces the estimates are: Manitoba 12 to 14 bushels: Saskatchewan 7.5 to 9.5; Alberta 15 to 17.

Soil moisture conditions are very unsatisfactory, being good at 29 points, fair at 76 and poor at 210.

130 MILLION BUS. CURRENT ESTIMATE OF SASK. WHEAT

South is Failure, Central Area Fair, North Good

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—While many points are reporting harvesting of grains in Saskatchewan a reduction in the amount of wheat likely to be garnered has been made. The most recent estimate brings the total down to 130,000,000 bushels. On July 1 the same source estimated wheat at 160,000,000 and in mid-July brought it down to 140,000,000 bushels.

In general terms one third of the province, the south, is a failure; one third, the central section, average and the remaining third, in the north of Yorkton and Saskatoon is above average but has not the same acreage as either of the other two areas. Heavy cutting of coarse grains has occurred which will bring the yield down to almost a local consumption basis.

New Areas Do Well

In northern districts such as Meadow Lake and Loon Lake, newly opened areas, the yield on some stands will be as high as 50 bushels per acre but the acreage is not large. Settlers in that region are now cutting an excellent crop of hay. Northern hay must be cut before touched by frost or it becomes very tough and fibrous.

Wheat yields in the southern district will be from five to 12 bushels an acre; in the central region up to 17 and in the north 18 or over per acre. The average yield for the province is estimated at less than 11 bushels an acre.

Final Pool Payment

The wheat pool has made final payment on the 1933-34 crop and the total paid out is 68.78 cents per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, a better price than the farmers have had for the last few years. Initial payment was 45 cents, interim payment 10 cents and final payment 13.78 cents. The pool's cut-off date was July 16. Any wheat handled after that date is part of the 1934-35 pool which will be voluntary as last year. No initial payment will be set until the meeting of the pool board during this month.

E. F. Peacock Director St. Catherine Realty

E. F. Peacock, of the Montreal office of Johnston and Ward, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has been elected a director of the St. Catherine Street Realty Corp., of Montreal.

Autumn Federal Financing Reduced by Note Renewals

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—In the past week the Dominion Government has carried its financing measures for the year a long step forward. The treasury bill issue at New York of $60,000,000 has been renewed for one year, in advance of maturity, and reduced by $10,000,000. Another issue of $50,000,000 of treasury bills maturing in Canada on August 1 has been renewed for one year. No official announcement of the latter transaction has been made but the renewal, it is learned, has gone through.

This means that of total maturities this year of $423,977,527.12 an amount of $166,760,677.12 has already been either refunded or retired—chiefly the former. There remains $257,216,850 in two issues both of which mature Nov. 1. There are $35,000,000 of treasury bills and the balance is the 1919 5½ per cent Victory loan.

The dimensions of the autumn Federal loan are thus being rapidly decreased. This loan already has been forecast at $260,000,000. It may be increased, somewhat, by reason of the deficit on Government account during the current fiscal year.

Many Canners

Upward of 10,000 farmers in the Province of Quebec have applied for, and received, from Quebec's Department of Agriculture, permits for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

N. S. Fishing Active

Largest catches of fish in many years are reported from fishing villages in Digby County, Nova Scotia. The fishing industry in general is showing more activity than in many years.

HOVIS FLOUR

There is a growing demand in Canada for bread baked from Hovis Flour. Hovis Flour contains a large percentage of pure wheat germ—widely recommended by eminent doctors. Hovis Flour is milled and sold in Canada exclusively by

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Key Facts About Wheat

	Week bu.	Previous Week bu.	Same Week Year Ago bu.
Canadian Wheat in Store:			
Fort William, Aug. 3	59,172,466	58,094,678	61,826,930
Country elevators, July 27	63,971,917	65,972,955	72,332,880
Total, all points, July 27	185,390,397	184,170,136	196,607,489
World Shipments, incl. flour: Aug. 6:			
North American	4,153,000	3,002,000	4,204,000
Argentine	3,738,000	3,373,000	1,916,000
Black Sea*	40,000	48,000	nil
Australian	2,030,000	2,006,000	2,782,000
Total, world	10,321,000	8,989,000	8,982,000
Visible Stocks: (July 18):			
Canadian	106,481,000	104,714,000	111,082,000
United States	85,700,000	86,035,000	125,393,000
Argentine	20,207,000	20,574,000	14,328,000
Australian	58,248,000	61,240,000	34,000,000
Canadian Marketings and Exports:†			
Canadian exports, July 27	2,485,981	2,493,913	2,713,925
Cum. to July 27 (52 weeks)	153,304,493	150,818,512	221,653,303
Prairie marketings, July 20	2,937,313	2,885,803	2,712,208
Cum. to July 20 (51 weeks)	224,558,247	221,620,934	368,989,858
Country deliveries, Aug. 3‡	3,123,000	2,606,000	2,937,000
Country loadings, Aug. 3‡	2,159,000	4,177,000	2,480,000

*Includes So. Russia. †Excluding flour. ‡Sanford Evans Weekly Report.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to Aug. 7, 1934

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1934 High	Low		Open Aug. 1	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 7
		Wheat				
.94¼	.88¼	Oct.	.88¼	.94¼	.88¼	.93¼
.96	.89⅜	Dec.	.90	.96	.89⅜	.94⅜
1.00	.93¼	May	.94	1.00	.93¼	.98⅛
		Oats				
.45	.40⅜	Oct.	.40⅜	.45	.40⅜	.44¼
.46	.40¼	Dec.	.40⅜	.46	.40¼	.45
.48¼	.41¼	May	.42⅜	.48¼	.41¼	.47¼
		Barley				
.56	.49⅜	Oct.	.49⅜	.56	.49⅜	.55¼
.57¼	.51	Dec.	.51	.57¼	.51	.56⅜
		Flax				
1.72	1.63¼	Oct.	1.64	1.72	1.63¼	1.69¼
1.72	1.63	Dec.	1.63⅜	1.72	1.63	1.70¼
		Rye				
.72¼	.61⅜	Oct.	.61⅜	.72¼	.61⅜	.71
.75	.62¼	Dec.	.62¼	.75	.62¼	.72

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks of foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

York Apartments

I hold seven per cent bonds of York Apartments due 1948. I have heard nothing of the property for some years and the bonds are in default. Have they any value?

We understand that bondholders are very unlikely to get anything out of York Apartments.

Briefly, the history of the company is that it had apartments in both Kitchener and Stratford, which, however, were not completed through sale of the bonds. Bondholders, at a meeting in August, 1930, agreed to allow the company to place prior mortgages on the properties in order to complete them. Later, interest was defaulted on the bonds.

The ultimate result of the creation of the new mortgages was that the new first mortgages foreclosed on the properties. This left nothing for the bondholders except a vacant property in Brantford, where it had been intended to erect another apartment building. We are informed that this Brantford property is supposed to be worth about $1,800 but that about four or five years tax arrears stand against the property.

The trustee for the bonds is also believed to have some outstanding charges against the property. Even if a sale of the property is arranged, it appears that after payment of taxes, and the trustee's lien, there will be nothing left for bondholders. In fact, the trustee may not be able to get its expenses out of the sale.

Gatineau Power

Would you consider Gatineau Power six per cent debentures a suitable investment for a trustee board?

Gatineau Power six per cent debentures due 1941 are not the senior security of Gatineau Power Co. The five per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1956, are senior securities, and these constitute the first charge on earnings. The first mortgage issue totals $69,928,500 and the debentures $17,977,500.

The meaning of this is more clear when it is realized that net earnings of the company were $8,199,517 in 1933. Interest on the first mortgage 5's of 1956 and other prior lien bonds amounted to $3,521,334. Following this deduction, interest was deducted on the debentures amounting to $1,409,693. You can see that interest on the debentures was earned by a substantial margin, but that the interest on the first mortgage bonds is more secure. Interest on all funded debt of the company, after allowing for depreciation, was earned 1.42 times in 1933, compared with 1.46 times in 1932, and 1.34 times in 1931.

Of the 1933 gross revenue income of Gatineau Power Co. amounting to $9,336,397, nearly half, or $4,572,697, was received from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission under long term contracts. This, of course, gives considerable stability to the company's earnings.

You should note that Gatineau Power Co. is a subsidiary of the International Hydro Electric System. This means that surplus earnings after payment of bond interest and depreciation is largely withdrawn for use of the parent companies in paying dividends and interest on their securities. In 1931, for instance, Gatineau Power's net profit after bond interest, was $1,811,977 and $2,000,000 was paid in preferred dividends. In 1932, net profit amounted to $2,432,713 and $1,500,000 was paid out in preferred dividends. In 1933, net profits were $2,238,892 and $2,125,000 was paid out in preferred dividends. The result of these withdrawals of funds has been that working capital at the end of 1933 amounted to $348,322 compared with $743,021 in 1932 and $452,739 in 1930. Of course, generally speaking, a power company with stable and continuous revenues such as those of Gatineau Power does not necessarily have to have a large working capital. Nevertheless, this feature of the investment is worthy of consideration when you are making a decision.

Can. Rail Terminals

Why are deposits of first mortgage bonds of Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals being bought by the protective committee? What does the committee plan to do for bondholders?

Probably you have seen the letters sent out in pamphlet form by the bondholders' protective committee for the 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminals. The committee would have ownership of the deposited bonds vested in it, and would have very broad powers of negotiation in the interests of the bondholders. Interest on the bonds was defaulted last March.

It is understood that for the time being the committee merely intends to solicit deposits of as many bonds as possible. It is expected that the committee will "sit tight" for the time being but that with deposit of a sufficient number of bonds, it will be able to command negotiations in any reorganization proposals. If a sufficient number of bonds are deposited, the trustee through the committee can take foreclosure proceedings. The trustee, London & Western Trust Co., could probably take this action without deposits of bonds, but would not have the same concerted strength in negotiations. One of the chief reasons for solicitation of deposits is that the trust deed for the bonds does not contain a provision for the calling of a bondholders' meeting. Therefore, it is believed necessary for bondholders to have their interests handled by a central organization. Otherwise there seems to be no way for bondholders to unite their forces.

Negotiations in connection with Canadian Rail and Harbor Terminals have not got to the stage where it is possible to say just what the committee will try to do for the bondholders and just what type of reorganization may be attempted. It may be some months before this can be determined, but the committee is to work for the interests of bondholders.

French Steamships

I hold a bond of French National Mail Steamships. I notice it is selling at 161 and wonder why it is so high and whether I ought not to sell and make some other investment.

French National Mail Steamship, as you may know, is subsidized by the French Government and pays its interest in gold. That is, interest on the bonds can be collected at the former rate of gold value of the American dollar. This, naturally, has been the major influence in putting the bonds up to the tremendous price they now command. It is noteworthy that if the French franc were to be devalued, as the American dollar has been, it might be possible that the very large premium on the bonds might disappear. Some close observers of the European situation anticipate a franc devaluation.

The high price on the bonds, of course, reduces the effective yield to the investor. That is, you could sell the bond for $1,600, and invest this full amount in other bonds to give you a higher fixed sum of interest which would not be so dependent on currency values for its maintenance: If the French authorities were to decide to pay the interest in the present American dollars, instead of on the old gold value, the bond would be less valuable.

Dominion Realty

Would you consider Dominion Realty Co. 5½ per cent bonds, due 1945 a gilt-edged investment?

Dominion Realty Co. 5½ per cent bonds due 1945 are the first mortgage obligations of the chief real estate subsidiary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which owns the huge head office building at Toronto. As at Nov. 30, 1933, assets of the realty company amounted to $27,100,957. First mortgage bonds outstanding amounted to $11,823,741. Capital was $7,978,000 and reserve $7,299,217. The two latter are carried in the bank's balance sheet at $3,000,000.

The building has been kept well rented since its erection and the large investment of the bank in the property indicates that your bond is well secured. Naturally, real estate securities are not considered in the same class as gilt-edged bonds of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless, with the Canadian Bank of Commerce as the chief tenant, and dozens of other highly responsible firms occupying the entire building, the Dominion Realty 5½'s are considered superior to many other real estate bonds. Earnings of the realty company are not published separately, but you can see that the large equity of the bank in the building provides a big margin of safety for the bondholders.

P. Lyall & Sons

I own shares in P. Lyall Construction Co. I would appreciate any information you can give me about the worth of the stock.

P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co. is in bankruptcy. G. F. Currie, Montreal, is the liquidator. An initial payment of five cents on the dollar was made to creditors of the company in January, 1934, and another payment of the same amount was paid in April.

These payments were not made to shareholders because creditors' claims will have to be met first. It appears that shareholders are not likely to get anything from the winding up proceedings.

A recent financial statement has not been issued but the size of the payment to creditors would indicate that they may not get the full amount of their claims so that shareholders may get nothing. A balance sheet at September 18, 1929, showed total potential assets of $4,902,417. Creditors were owed $3,722,543, leaving an apparent surplus of $1,179,874. It is questionable, however, whether this surplus can be realized because, as you know, business and economic conditions have deteriorated materially since 1929. In 1929, there were 4,084 preferred shares of $100 each and 73,172 common shares. The preferred shares would be entitled to any payment that might be made before common shareholders would be entitled to anything. If you are a preferred shareholder, there is a very slim hope that you might get something. If you are a common shareholder, the chances would appear to be nil.

Bruck Silk Mills

Bruck Silk has been recommended to me by a broker as one of the outstanding buys at the present price. How is this company doing?

The position of Bruck Silk Mills has undergone a marked improvement since the early part of last year. Income for the year ended October 31, 1933, was the best since 1929, with earnings on the common stock of $1.56 a share. In view of this improvement, the directors restored the common stock to a dividend paying basis with an interim payment in January 1934, of 25 cents a share.

Since the end of the 1933 fiscal year, it is understood that this improvement has continued. For the first four months of the present fiscal year, net earnings after all charges are reported to have amounted to $81,000. This compares with an income of $10,000 on the same basis for the corresponding period of the previous year. From orders on hand and prospects for the balance of the current fiscal year, it is believed that the company will be able to show a further increase in net profits.

Montreal Power

I observe that there has been a slight but downward trend in the value of Montreal Power stock. Will you kindly advise if you have any information regarding the cause of this? Would you consider Montreal Power good for a long hold?

You may have observed that Canadian stock market as a whole has been in a downward trend, and naturally Montreal Light, Heat and Power shares being one of the market leaders, are susceptible to the trend of the general market.

The company earned $1.80 a share on the common in 1933 and continues to pay its dividend of $1.50 a share. The company's output of electric power has been substantially increased this year.

The company and its predecessors have been in existence for many years and have had a long record of successful earnings and increasing dividend payments as the operations were expanded and earnings re-invested. It is, however, difficult to say that any investment in a corporation security is "good for a long hold." The reason for this is that entirely unforeseen conditions may arise at any time to alter the status of any corporation investment. Nevertheless, Montreal Light, Heat and Power has been one of the most successful companies in its field in this country.

Credit Foncier

I hold a five per cent debenture in Credit Foncier Franco Canadien. Is this a safe investment?

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien is one of the oldest Canadian mortgage companies, and was incorporated in 1880 under the laws of Quebec. No more recent figures than those for 1932 have been issued, but a new annual statement is expected shortly. In 1932, the company had total assets of $53,360,239, consisting of $41,096,669 of mortgages, $3,505,831 of other loans, and $7,968,739 in cash. Debentures such as your own outstanding amounted to $20,480,282, which you can see leaves a substantial margin of security for debenture holders.

The company's profits in 1932 totalled $1,459,505. The dividend in 1932 was at the rate of 200 French francs per share of par value of 500 francs each. The dividend payable June 1, 1934, was at the rate of 100 francs per 500 franc share. The reason for this is chiefly that the value of the franc has nearly doubled in Canada. It would not be surprising, however, if there was some reduction in the company's earnings in 1933. Nevertheless, you can see that the company's long record and its ability to pay dividends during the depression coupled with the large volume of assets held against debentures indicates a wide margin of security.

Mining Enquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from mining enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Newbec

For several years I have been holding Newbec stock but have heard nothing from the property for some time. Where is the company's head office?

You have heard nothing of Newbec property recently for the simple reason that there has been no activity there. The company owns a copper-gold prospect in Dufresnoy Twp., Quebec, about six miles northwest of Noranda Mines. Development work was suspended in February, 1933, owing to low copper prices. Options have been taken and staking done on several gold prospects but none have proved sufficiently interesting to be acquired, other than a staking in the Swayze area, Ontario, which is now the company's chief mining interest. It has been estimated that only with 15c copper could a profit be shown on operations at this company's copper property. At the Swayze group, favorable geological conditions are known to exist but apart from that development work has not reached the stage where a measure can be taken of the property's gold producing merits.

Newbec also owns 370,000 shares in Lartic Mines which has been inactive since 1929. The company's head office is 603 Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

Tashota Goldfields

In view of your recent exposé of high pressure Canadian stock manipulations, I am writing to ask you about Tashota Goldfields Ltd. Is it being boosted by a "Sinclair"? I hold some of the company's stock.

While the property now operated by Tashota Goldfields Ltd. has had its trials and tribulations, there is nothing to indicate that the present management is anything but sincere in attempting to bring this old property into production. E. C. Fockler of Minefinders under whose management the property is being developed is backed by a reputable firm.

Tashota Goldfields bought its property from the old Tashota Gold Mines for $15,000 cash and 900,000 shares. The shaft has been sunk to 200 ft: and levels established at 100 and 200 ft. Approximately 1,700 ft. of lateral work has been done and 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling on the surface and underground. The company has issued no financial statement as yet.

Anglo-Huronian

I am anxious to find out all I can about Anglo-Huronian Ltd. What companies does it control and in what companies has it an interest? Has it issued an annual report?

Anglo-Huronian Ltd. was incorporated with an Ontario charter on October 16, 1933, and is a holding and operating company formed to consolidate the Huronian group of companies, including the Huronian Mining & Finance Co., Vipond Consolidated Mines and Keeley Silver Mines Limited. Both the latter two companies were largely holding and investment companies, Vipond's property being near depletion and Keeley having suspended operations in 1931. Vipond is the only property owned by the company which is in production at all. In addition to these properties, the company owns an unstated interest in:

Gillgreer Mines, whose property in Lorrain Twp., Temiskaming district has been idle since 1927.

Inspiration Gold Mines, which owns an inactive gold prospect comprising three claims in Deloro Twp., Porcupine district.

Keeley Extension Mines also in Lorrain Twp., and also idle since 1927.

W. J. Nine Silver Mine, a silver prospect in Nichol Twp., Gowganda district, also idle since 1927.

The company also owns 3,920 shares in Minto Gold Mines operating the former Cooper Gold Mines in the Michipicoten district of Ontario, which property is equipped with a 60-ton mill and has been in production since June, 1931; an unstated number of shares in McWatters Gold Mines, received in consideration of financing development. This company has announced that a 50-ton daily capacity mill will be in operation in August of this year; an option on 2,000,000 shares in Porcupine Peninsular Gold Mines, to finance the further exploration and development of this property and about 118,000 shares in Prospectors Airways Company:

Anglo-Huronian as yet has not published any annual report. As their fiscal year ends July 31 and their annual meeting is scheduled for some time in October, it is just possible that they might publish an annual report this year, but nothing definite is known.

The company has an authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no par value stock of which 1,252,605 were outstanding as at November 24, 1933, when last figures were issued. Since the company itself has issued no balance sheet it is impossible to estimate current assets and current liabilities.

Norcliffe-Tiblemont

I have 10 units in Norcliffe-Tiblemont mining stock and would be obliged if you could tell me something about it.

In connection with Norcliffe-Tiblemont Syndicate, we can only say that the property, 262 acres adjoining South Tiblemont Holdings in Tiblemont Twp., Quebec, is as yet only a raw prospect.

Early this year the syndicate announced that it had plans under way for an extensive programme of surface trenching and stripping, but since then no word has come through which would indicate the merit of the property. The syndicate is capitalized at 3,500 units of the par value of $10, each unit representing 400 shares in a $4,000,000, $1 par value company which will be formed if preliminary developments at the property warrant it.

Manitoba Basin

Is Manitoba Basin Mining Co. through as a holding company? What has the company been doing for the past couple of years?

Manitoba Basin Mining Co. is by no means "through" as a holding company. Since the first of last year, according to E. R. Read, president, the company has been able to settle its outstanding liabilities and to acquire some new properties. It has acquired and paid for a 90 per cent interest in a group of six claims in the Camsell River section of the Great Bear Lake district and also a group of six claims in Swayze Twp., southwest of the Kenty property. In January of this year, shareholders were officially advised of an underwriting arrangement with English and American interest to provide $300,000 by options on treasury stock. As a result, previous offerings of treasury stock made to the public were withdrawn. There has been no reports of any activity from either the Swayze or the Camsell River properties for some time.

Rackets

Racket: "A trick, dodge, scheme, game, line or business or action."—Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.

Small Profits

RACKETS are by no means all confined to the million dollar variety. Indeed, most of the authors of the game seem to have come to the conclusion that big turn-over and small profits yield the best results. Several cases of this kind in which the return per unit was very small have come to the attention of The Financial Post.

A Toronto housewife was presented with a ticket on a real estate raffle the other day. There was no charge, the man giving the ticket, simply stated that if the recipient was lucky and won a prize she would be notified in a few days. Sure enough within a week her telephone rang and she was informed that she had been successful in carrying off one of the prizes. This consisted of a lot in a new sub-division being opened at some distance from the city limits. She was told to call at the city office with her ticket and collect.

When her husband appeared at the office next morning he was shown a map covering the sub-division and after a little investigation, the lot that his wife had won was located. There it was, a $400 lot, absolutely free except, unfortunately, for a little item of approximately $100 covering taxes, transfer charges, etc. Even the most perfunctory investigation revealed the fact that the lot was actually worth considerably less than $100 and the payment of that sum would represent a very profitable sale to the real estate company and a most doubtful buy to the "winner" of the lottery.

It was later discovered that every housewife along the street receiving a ticket, was also a winner of an identical lot and if all had innocently collected and paid their $100 the whole sub-division would have been sold.

Sweepstakes

DESPITE the recent federal legislation designed to curb operations in sweepstakes, rackets still seem to be flourishing along this line.

Montrealers have been warned to be careful about telephone calls congratulating them on supposed winnings in sweeps and making arrangements for collection of same. Usually, it is the housewife who is called and if the husband comes to the phone, the connection is abruptly terminated. Apparently, the people running this racket have obtained a list of persons participating in a sweepstake and just before the official announcement of the winners, the purchasers are called one by one. They are informed by a person, who pretends to have a responsible old name, that they have won a considerable amount.

Sometimes where the practice is not so thorough the housewife is first asked if she has any tickets in any lotteries. After making sure that a ticket has been purchased, the caller mentions the fact that there are some minor charges, usually in the neighborhood of $10 and suggests that when this small amount has been received the cheque for the full amount will be forwarded.

Several Montreal women are reported to have sent the $10 and received in return by mail a cheque which, when presented at the bank, was turned down for the simple reason that no funds were available.

* * *

At The Theatre

A CHEAP but very annoying sort of racket seems to have been flourishing in several Toronto theatres for some time. Usually about the beginning of the second show, a flurried couple present themselves at the door and state that they have lost a valuable ring and purse, or perhaps a gold watch. They are quite sure that they must have dropped this during the first performance and request the attendant to let them go in and look for the article.

Almost invariably the doorkeeper is informed that the pair have been occupying seats in the best section of the house. They are never just sure of the exact row or seat number but simply the general section. When they arrive at the spot where the supposed article was dropped, of course it is dark because the second show has begun.

Usually, they are requested to sit down until the show is over, or if bold enough they may suggest this very thing themselves. After viewing the performance, at no expense, they make a perfunctory search for the lost article and depart. The ring, watch, or purse, is never found for the simple reason that it has not been lost nor have the people been in the theatre before that evening but they see a free show.

It was only when a certain couple had appeared three or four times with a similar excuse in the same season that the fraud was detected. In every case it was an expensive piece of jewellery or a purse containing a considerable sum of money that was missing but the part had been played so well and the couple were so emphatic that in the end they defeated their own purpose, because the doorkeeper remembered their previous stories and also their faces.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

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NOTICE of DIVIDEND and BONUS

BONDED TRUST CERTIFICATES

Issued 1934

The regular

MONTHLY DIVIDEND

of 1% was paid on August 1st, 1934, through the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada. Balance of earnings for the month was transferred to the Reserve Fund.

1% BONUS

An extra cash dividend of 1% has been declared, payable September 1, 1934, to Certificate holders of record on August 28th, 1934.

$12 in Dividends and $1 Bonus on Each $100 Invested

Last year, holders of Trust Certificates issued by this firm received a total of 13% on their investment—$13 on every $100 invested—$12 in regular dividends and $1 extra cash bonus.

This year, inasmuch as the $1 extra cash bonus has already been declared, it is evident that Certificate holders will receive at least 13%. Purchasers of Bonded Trust Certificates at this time are entitled to the bonus payable September 1st, and if you have been contemplating an investment in this attractive security, it is suggested that you make arrangements in time to get the benefit of the extra cash dividend.

MONTHLY DIVIDEND CHEQUES

The Imperial Trusts Company of Canada, which acts as Trustee for the Certificate holders, has exclusive control of revenues and disbursements in connection with these Certificates. It mails the monthly dividend cheques direct to the owners.

Inquiries are invited for full information. The coupon below will bring it to you without obligation; or, telephone or call at our nearest office.

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85 Richmond Street, Toronto

WAverley 6845

Montreal Quebec Fredericton

Without obligation; send me descriptive circular on Bonded Trust Certificates.

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Address..............................

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Regina, Sask.
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DEFER PRINCIPAL OF WESTON BONDS REPORT SUGGESTS

H. L. Cummings Shows Need for Reform of Town's Finances

Suspension of principal payments on debentures of the town of Weston for five years is recommended by H. L. Cummings of the Ontario Department of Muncipal Affairs in a report on the finances of the town which went into default of debenture principal recently. Mr. Cummings points out that principal payments would be some $54,000 to $60,000 annually over the period.

Mr. Cummings' report shows that tax collections have not been sufficient to meet the town's expenditures for some years, so that bank borrowings have increased steadily. If tax collections do not improve this year, it is stated, the town's bank loan may be $165,000 by the end of 1934. Mr. Cummings estimates that less than half of the $175,000 tax levy will be collected in 1934. The report indicates a deficit of some $75,000 for 1934.

Comparative Figures

Comparative tax collections and bank loan figures given in the report are as follows:

Tax Collections and Bank Loans

	1933	1932	1929
Current tax col.	66%	69%	.83%
Arrears collected	22%	33%	50%
Tax arrears	$159,000	$136,000	$66,000
Bank loans	$148,000	$105,000	$39,000

Mr. Cummings points out that the seriousness of the situation is indicated in that a substantial percentage of the $4,000,000 assessment is for vacant land. Analysis of the arrears of taxes at the end of 1933, the report states, reveals that one-half were on improved land, and one-half on vacant land. A smaller percentage of the arrears on vacant land will be collected, it is said, and a tax sale would mean that the municipality would have to buy it.

Seek Inspector

The town council has considered securing the services of A. E. Bonnell, of Port Credit, as financial inspector for Weston, it is reported. Mr. Bonnell is a member of several committees of supervisors for municipalities in the Toronto area. It is understood that Hon. David Croll, new Minister of Municipal Affairs, is likely to announce the appointment of an inspector shortly.

Canada Cement Co. Div'd Not Contemplated

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sales and earnings of Canada Cement Co. are understood to have shown a moderate improvement during the first half of the company's fiscal year, but income has not yet reached the point where the management can consider a resumption of dividends on the preferred stock.

From the time the present company was incorporated in the fall of 1927 up to and including June 30, 1932, regular dividends were paid on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred shares. Arrears on the stock now amount to slightly more than 13 per cent.

The preference dividend has been unearned since the 1931 fiscal year, when $7.41 a share was reported. In the following year earnings dropped to $3.91 and in 1933 to 38 cents a share.

Wellington Building Creditors Meet Aug. 21

The Bondholders Protective Committee of the Wellington Building Corp. Ltd., states that the court order obtained by the Wellington Building Corp. made no specific order as to proxies obtained by the committee or a letter sent out July 7. The committee voluntarily undertook not to use the proxies of July 7, it is further stated.

The court order calls for a meeting of secured creditors at which the plan of reorganization will be threshed out. This meeting will be held in Toronto, August 21. The unsecured creditors will meet on the following day.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Calgary Brew. ..	§5%	1942	Nov. 1	105
Amer. Sales Book Co.*	*5%	1939	Oct. 1	103
Dom. Canners ..	^6%	1940	Oct. 1	110
Wood, Alex. & J.	†6%	1944	Aug. 8	...
Investors Equity Corp. series A	5½%	1949	Oct. 1	104

*$250,000 for retirement.
†$20,100 for sinking fund.
^$85,000 for sinking fund.
§Purchase of bonds for sinking fund.

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Daily Capacity 2,200 Tons Newsprint
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WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Markets

WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6

Range 1933 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Y'ld in % Aug. 4		Sales	Close July 30 (or last)	Week Ending —Aug. 6— High	Low	Close
21	14	.	...	Ham. Cot. pf.	....	20½	..	..	..
2½	1	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	1	..	..	..
56	46	7	12.5	Do. pref.	....	56	..	..	..
‡50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
‡91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
8½	5½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	25	7½	7½	7½	7½
12	12	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	12	..	..	..
50	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
1.60	.30	.	...	Honey Dew	250	.45	.40	.35	.35
11	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	4	..	..	..
11	4	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	390	7	7	6½	7
73	35	.	...	Do. pref.	80	65	61½	61½	61½
26	24	2	8.0	Humberstone S	100	25	25	25	25
18	9	50c	4	Hunts (A)	35	9½	14½	12½	12½
16	8½	50c	5.2	Do. (B)	....	9½	..	..	..
18	5½	.	...	Do. pref. ...	4	6½	6	6	6
4	1½	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	346	2½	2½	2	2
12	4	.	...	Do. pref. ...	....	9	..	..	..
50	20	.	...	Woods Mfg. p.	....	40	..	..	..
				Z					
6½	4		...	Zimmerknit, c.	....	5½	..	..	..
70	50	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..

§ Quotations for 1933. No sales recorded in 1934 to date.
x Quotations for 1932. ‡ Quotations for 1930.
† Quotations for 1931. b New York Quotations.
* See "Unlisted Stocks" also.
* Plus 25c. on arrears paid July 3.
a Plus $1.50 on arrears paid July 2.
^ On account of arrears.
■ Plus 37½c on arrears paid Aug. 15.

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto)

August 7, 1934

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar com.	2.90	3.50
Acadia Sugar pfd.	4.25	....
Acme Glove pfd.	20.00	23.50
Allens London pfd. bonus com.	34.00	....
Allens St. Cath. pfd. bonus com.	34.50	....
Allens Toronto pfd. bonus com.	21.00	....
Andian National	35.50	37.50
Atlantic Sug. pfd.	88.00	90.00
B. C. F. & P. pfd.	6.50	9.00
Burns pfd. bon. c.	2.75	3.50
Can. & Dom. Sugar	45.75	47.50
Can. Mach. com.	1.00	1.75
Can. Packers com.	29.50	31.50
Can. Packers pfd.	97.00	99.50
Can. Starch com.	7.00	....
Can. Starch pfd.	81.50	....
Can. W. & Cable pfd. WW	71.00	74.00
Can. Indust. A	158.00	....
Can. Indust. B	157.00	162.00
Can. Indust. pfd.	139.00	142.00
Can. Westinghouse	44.00	46.00
Chase, pfd. bon. c.	23.50	28.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. Units	2.00	3.50
Comm. Finance pfd. bonus com.	8.50	....
Copeland Fl. Units	5.00	7.00
Dom. F & Steel c.	9.00	10.50
Dom. F. & Steel p.	65.00	69.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	65.50	....
Dom. Woollens c.	1.00	2.00
Dunlop Tire pfd.	73.00	76.00
East. Dairies pfd.	12.00	15.00
Federal Grain c.	1.50	3.00
Federal Grain p.	14.00	17.50
For. Power Sec. p.	11.50	14.00
Freiman, A. J., pf.	57.00	61.50
Gen. Stl. Wares p.	36.75	38.00
Goderich Elevator	6.50	7.25
Greening Wire pf.	67.00	72.00
Guardian Realty p.	11.00	...
Guelph Carpet pf.	80.50	83.50
Guelph Carpet c.	10.00	12.50
Harding Carpets Units	30.00	..
Hayes Wheels pfd.	8.25	12.00
Highland Dairy c.	3.85	4.65
Highland Dairy p.	66.50	....
Inter City Bak. c.	16.50	18.50
Inter. Paints Can. pfd.	15.00	18.00
Inter. Propriet. A	34.00	35.25
Loew's Lond. pfd.	3.80	4.20
MacLaren Pwr. c.	16.75	19.00
Mansf. Theat. pfd.	22.50	26.00
Massey-Harris pfd.	17.50	19.00
Mt. Royal Hotel p.	2.15	3 00
Nat. Grocers com.	4.15	4.50
New Meth. Laund. pfd. bonus	48.00	....
Niag. W. Weav. pf.	31.00	....
Para. Kitchener p.	35.00	....
Para. Oshawa pfd.	41.00	....
Prov. Paper pfd.	81.00	83.00
Rel. Grain pfd.	53.00	56.50
Rob. Cons. Cone	7.00	8.00
Rolland Paper c.	10.00	14.00
Rolland Paper pfd. WW	75.50	78.50
Ruddy pfd.	14.00	....
Serv. Stat. pfd.	38.00	43.00
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	91.50	....
Supersilk pfd.	57.25	60.00
Supertest Pet. B p.	23.25	25.00
Thayers Ltd. com.	7.00	7.90
Thayers Ltd. pfd.	38.00	40.00
United Corpns. A	9.75	12.00
United Corpns. B	2.75	3.75
West. Grain pfd. bonus	4.50	6.50
Wood, A. & James pfd.	23.50	28.50

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Brit. Amer.	30.00	....
Canada Life	436.00	....
Canadian Fire	50.00	60.00
Confed. Life 20% pd.	123.00	128.00
Cont. Life 20% pd.	35.00	39.00
Crown Life	101.00%	....
Dominion Fire	92.00	....
Dominion Life 50% pd.	166.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	97.50	102.50
Empire Life 25% pd.	9.50	11.25
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	73.00	78.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	36.00	....
Great W. Life	336.00	....
Guar. Co. of N. A. fully paid	211.00	....
Guar. Co. of N. A. 30% pd.	40.00	....
Imperial Life	281.00	....
Manuf. Life	221.00	227.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	17.75	20.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	45.00	56.00
Sov. Life 25% pd.	13.00	17.00
Sun Life	360.00	385.00
Traders Finance A pfd.	43.50	46.00
Western Assur c.	30.00	34.00
Western Assur. p.	32.00	....
Western Life 20% pd.	9.00	12.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge. & Tr.	132.00	140.00
Chartered Trust	65.50	69.00
Lond. & West. Tr.	35.50	40.00
Premier Trust	90.00	95.00
Sec. Loan & Sav.	102.50	....
Sterling Trust	....	45.00
Trusts & Guar.	39.50	44.00
Vic. Tr. & Sav.	120.50	130.00
Waterloo Tr. & S.	82.00	...
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	5.00	5.30
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. Units	19.00	21.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.15	3.35
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. pfd.	11.50	14.00
Debent. & Sec. c.	5.00	....
Debent. & Sec. p.	20.50	....
Dom. & Anglo Invest. Units	189.00	....
Dom. Scottish Invest. Units	22.00	26.00
Invest. Foundation Units	35.00	38.00
Sec. Holding Units	10.00	12.75
Power Issues:		
Calgary Power pf.	86.50	88.50
Can. L. & P. com.	17.50	20.00
Can. W. Nat. Gas pfd.	92.50	95.00
Great Lakes Power pfd.	40.50	....
Marit. T. & T. pfd.	12.65	13.50
N. B. Tel. com.	9.65	10.75
N. S. L. & P. com.	40.50	....
N. S. L. & P. pfd.	87.00	....
Recent London Quotations:		
Brit. Col. Tele. pfd.		$100
Brew. & Distillers		3s. 3d.
Can. & For. Secs.		5s. 6d.
Can. Collier A inc. stk.		38
Do., B		7½
Can. N. W. Land		$1½
Can. West. Lumber		2s. 0d.
Hudson's Bay		25s. 0d.
Do., pref.		101s. 3d.
International Holdings		$1 1/16
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk. B 5½%		108
Trust & Loan (15s. pd.)		3d.

Dominion and Provincial Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto

August 8, 1934

Dominion of Canada Bonds

				Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
*†Dominion	5	1 Mar.,	1937	106.75	107.25	2.09
†Dominion	5½	1 Dec.,	1937	110.00	110.50	2.20
Dominion	5½	1 Nov.,	1934	100.50	100.75	2.31
Dominion	3½	15 Oct.,	1935	100.75	101.25	2.47
Dominion	4	15 Oct.,	1935	101.75	102.25	2.30
Dominion	5	15 Nov.,	1936	105.00	105.50	2.48
Dominion	4	15 Oct.,	1939	103.25	104.00	3.16
Dominion	4½	1 Sept.,	1940	107.00	107.50	3.13
Dominion	5	15 Nov.,	1941	109.85	110.25	3.39
Dominion	5	15 Oct.,	1943	101.50	111.00	3.58
Dominion	4½	15 Oct.,	1944	107.10	107.35	3.62
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.,	1943-45	103.50	104.00	3.48
Dominion	4½	1 Feb.,	1946	107.10	107.35	3.71
§Dominion	4	15 Oct.,	1947-52	103.50	104.00	3.62
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.,	1946-56	106.50	107.00	3.79
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.,	1947-57	106.75	107.25	3.81
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.,	1948-58	106.90	107.25	3.84
§Dominion	4½	1 Nov.,	1949-59	107.10	107.50	3.87
		(with talons)				

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

				Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Sept.,	1951	109.00	109.75	3.74
*Can. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 July,	1957	108.00	108.50	3.94
Can. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Feb.,	1954	113.00	113.75	3.98
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	15 June,	1955	111.75	112.25	3.89
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Feb.,	1956	109.00	109.75	3.83
xCan. Nat. Ry.	4½	1 Dec.,	1968	105.75	106.50	4.14
§xCan. Nat. Ry.	5	1 Oct.,	1969	114.00	114.50	3.98
§xMontreal Harbor Cm.	5	1 Nov.,	1969	114.25	115.00	3.95

Provincial Government Bonds

				Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
*Alberta	4½	1 Oct.,	1956	94.00	95.50	4.83
Alberta	6	1 Mar.,	1947	104.50	106.50	5.30
*British Col. ..	4½	1 Oct.,	1953	93.00	94.50	4.94
British Col. ..	5½	1 Feb.,	1945	100.00	102.00	5.25
British Col. ..	6	15 Feb.,	1947	102.00	104.00	5.55
xManitoba	5	2 Dec.,	1959	99.00	102.00	4.86
Manitoba	5½	1 Oct.,	1955	102.50	104.00	5.15
Manitoba	6	1 Apr.,	1947	104.50	106.50	5.30
*N. B.	4½	15 Apr.,	1960	106.50	107.50	4.27
N. B.	5	2 July,	1963	111.50	112.50	4.25
N. B.	5½	15 May,	1950	112.00	113.50	4.32
N. Scotia	4½	15 May,	1943	104.25	105.25	3.80
*N. Scotia	5	1 Mar.,	1960	112.50	114.00	4.12
xOntario	4	1 June,	1962	102.50	103.25	3.81
xOntario	4½	1 Sept.,	1944	107.00	108.00	3.57
Ontario	4½	1 June,	1950	106.25	107.00	3.91
xOntario	5	2 Dec.,	1960	115.75	116.25	4.00
Ontario	5½	1 July,	1946	114.00	114.75	3.94
§Ont. H. C.	3½-4-5	1 Oct.,	1952	99.10	99.60	3.83
xOnt. H. C. ..	4	1 Aug.,	1957	101.50	102.50	3.84
Ont. H. C. ..	4½	1 Jan.,	1970	110.00	111.50	4.13
Quebec	4½	1 Aug.,	1958	104.00	105.00	3.93
Sask.	5	1 Aug.,	1958	94.00	96.00	5.30
*Sask.	5	1 Nov.,	1959	95.00	97.00	5.21
Sask.	5½	1 Oct.,	1952	99.00	101.00	5.42
Sask.	6	15 Mar.,	1952	101.00	103.00	5.73

Municipal Bonds

				Bid	Asked	Approx. Yield
*Calgary	5½	2 June,	1944	91	94	6.32
*Edmonton ...	5½	1 Nov.,	1945	91	94	6.24
*Halifax	5	1 July,	1961	109	110½	4.34
Hamilton	5	1 May,	1950	108	109½	4.18
Montreal	5	1 Mar.,	1945	102	103½	4.59
Ottawa	4½	1 July,	1945	103½	105	3.93
*Quebec	5	1 June,	1959	103½	105	4.66
Regina	5	1 July,	1944	82	87	6.81
St. John	5	15 Dec.,	1950	106	108	4.32
*Toronto	4½	1 Jan.,	1955	105	107½	3.96
Victoria	5	21 July,	1945	93	97	5.37
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar.,	1944	96	98½	5.20

†Tax Exempt Issues. *Payable in Canada and New York.
§Yield at call price. xPayable in Canada, New York and London.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

(Transactions from July 28 to July 31)

Div. rate in $	Yield in %		Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close July 31
..	..	Adanac	2,050	.27	.22	.22
..	..	Gabrielle	750	.74	.71	.74
..	..	Goldflake	5,000	.71½	.71½	.71½
..	..	Gunnar Gold	40	2.25	2.18	2.18
..	..	Island Lake	1,600	.10	.10	.10
..	..	Long Lac Adair	6,350	.49	.45	.47
..	..	Mosher Gold	700	.31	.31	.31
..	..	Normandy	17	7.50	6.75	7.00
..	..	Oro Grande	100	.09	.09	.09
..	..	United Grain Gr.	50	.10	.10	.10
..	..	Wells Long Lac	1,500	.29	.28	.29
..	..	Wingold	1,250	.47	.44	.45

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	100	Pelissiers, com.	..	..
Beaver Lumber, pf.		63	Pelissiers, pref.	..	..
Can. Fire Ins.	50		Sov. Life 25% pd.	..	17
Crescent Cream. pf.		25	Traders' Bldg.	....	65
Federal Grain pref.	15	17	Can. Amer. Tr. sh.	2.60	3.00
Home Investment	20	..	Can. Inv. Fund	..	3.30
Monarch Life 10% pd.	..	..	Fundamental Ser. A	..	4.85
			Fundamental Ser. B	..	4.10

* Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

(Complete mining quotations on page 15)

Active Corporation Bonds

(Furnished by Royal Securities Corp., Toronto)

August 7, 1934

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate	Due	Bid Aug. 7	Asked	Bid July 31
Beauharnois L. H. & Power	5½%	1973	99½	101½	99
Beauharnois Power Corp.	6%	1959	66	...	66
Beauharnois Power Corp.	5%	1973	54	56	53
Bell Telephone	5%	1955	107½	109	107½
Bell Telephone	5%	1957	108	109½	108
B. C. Power	5%	1960	99½	101½	99
B. C. Power	5½%	1960	102½	104½	102
B. C. Telephone	5%	1960	102½	104	102
Calgary Power	5%	1960	96½	98½	96
Canada Northern Power	5%	1953	95	97	94
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power	5%	1953	108½	110	108
Dominion Gas & Electric	6½%	1945	59	62	57
Duke-Price Power	6%	1966	92½	94½	92
Gatineau Power	5%	1956	92½	94½	92
Gatineau Power	6%A	1941	88	90	88
Gatineau Power	6%B	1941	87	89	87
International Hydro-Electric	6%	1944	52	55	52
Jamaica Public Service	5%	1950	98	100	98
Maclaren-Quebec Power	5½%	1961	99½	101½	99
Manitoba Power	5½%	1951	61	64	61
Montreal Island Power	5½%	1957	101	103	101
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1951	107½	109	107½
Montreal L. H. & Power	5%	1970	107½	109	107½
Montreal Public Service	5%	1942	104½	...	104½
Montreal Tramways	5%	1955	77	79	77
Montreal Tramways	4½%	1955	70	72½	70
Montreal Tramways	5%	1941	99	101	99
National Light & Power	6%	1949	82	85	82
N. B. Power	5%	1937	70½	...	70
Northwestern Utilities	7%	1938	101	103	101
N. S. Light & Power	5%	1958	97½	100	97
Ottawa Light Heat & Power	5%	1957	102½	104½	102
Ottawa Valley Power	5½%	1970	105½	107	105
Provincial Light & Power	5%	1946	104½	...	104
Quebec Power	5%	1968	100	102½	100
Rio de Janeiro T. L. & Power	5%	1935	101½	103½	101
Shawinigan Water & Power	6%	1937	101	102½	101
Shawinigan Water & Power	4½%	1970	92½	94½	92
Shawinigan Water & Power	5%	1970	100	102	99
Southern Canada Power	5%	1955	104	105½	104
United Securities	5½%	1952	78	80½	78
West Kootenay Power	5%	1956	104	105½	104
Western Power Co.	5%	1940	102	104	101½
Winnipeg Electric	5%	1935	93	96	93
Winnipeg Electric	6%	1954	50	52	50
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pulp & Paper	5%	1953	29	31	29
Abitibi P. & P. C.O.D.'s	5%	1953	...	27	...
Acadia Sugar	6%	1946	101½	103½	101½
Alberta Pacific Grain	6%	1946	74	76½	74
Algoma Steel	5%	1962	14	...	14
American Sales Book	6%	1939	101	...	101
Asbestos Corp.	5%	1942	102	...	102
Atlantic Sugar	5%	1941	95	...	95
Balfour Building	6%	1934	45	48	45
Belding-Corticelli	5%	1936	103	...	103
Bloor-St. George Realty	7%	1946	40	...	40
Booth Buildings	6½%	1937	98	...	98
Brandram-Henderson	6%	1936	90	...	90½
British American Oil	5%	1945	103	105	103½
British Columbia Pulp & Paper	6%	1950	67	70	67
Brown Co.	5½%	1946	49	51	50
Burns & Co.	5½%	1948	32	34½	40½
Canada Biscuit	6½%	1946	18	21	19½
Canada Bread	6%	1941	94½	96½	93½
Canada Cement	5½%	1947	94	96	94
Canada Paper	6%	1945	90	...	90
Canada Steamship	5%	1943	92½	...	92½
Canada Steamship	6%	1941	25	27	27
Canadian Canners	6%	1950	103½	105½	102½
Canadian Consolidated Felt	6%	1940	86	...	86
Canadian Copper Refiners	6%	1945	105½	107	105½
Canadian Cottons	5%	1940	101	...	101
Canadian Goodrich	7%	1943	47	...	47
Canadian International Paper	6%	1949	66½	69½	64½
C. P. R.	6%	1942	108	110	108½
C. P. R.	4½%	1944	90	92	88
C. P. R.	5%	1954	99	100½	98½
Canadian Rail & H. Terminals	6½%	1951	22	24	22
Canadian Vickers	6%	1947	52	54½	50
Consolidated Investment	4½%	1959	68	70½	68
Consolidated Paper	5½%	1961	16	18	15
Cosmos Imperial Mills	6½%	1944	101	...	101
Debenture & Security	4%	1936	74	...	74
Dominion Canners	6%	1940	106½	...	106½
Dominion Square Corp.	6%	1948	53	56	52½
Dominion Tar	6%	1949	85	88	82½
Dominion Textile	6%	1949	107½	...	107½
Dominion Woollens & Worsteds (with stock)	6%	1948	45½	48	48
Donnacona Paper	5½%	1948	42	44	43
Eastern Dairies	6%	1949	70	73	71
Eaton T. Realty	5%	1949	98½	100½	97½
Famous Players	6%	1948	90	92	90½
Famous Players	6½%	1948	72	74½	73
Federal Grain	6%	1949	79	82	78
Firestone Tire	7%	1937	100	...	100
Fraser Companies	6%	1950	42	44	42
French National Mail S.S.	6%	1952	162	...	161
Galt Brass	7½%	1941	35	...	35
General Brock Hotel	6%	1948	30	34	30
General Steel Wares	6%	1952	85	87	85½
Godfrey Realty	6%	1942	44	47	44
Great Lakes Paper	6%	1950	32	35	38½
Gypsum Lime & Alabastine	5½%	1948	75	78	76
Hamilton Cottons	5½%	1948	89	92	89
Hamilton By-Products Coke	7%	1943	101	103	101
Hinde & Dauche	5½%	1948	89	...	89
International P. & P. Nfld.	5%	1968	94	96	93½
Inter City Baking	5½%	1948	78	80	78
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1947	56	59	55
Lake St. John Power & Paper	6½%	1942	23	26	25
London Can. Invest.	4½%	1948	68	70	68
London Realty	6%	1950	79	81	79½
Lord Nelson Hotel	4%	1947	59½	62½	60
Maple Leaf Milling	5½%	1949	34	36	32½
Massey-Harris	5%	1947	69	71½	69½
McColl-Frontenac	6%	1949	102½	104½	102½
McKinnon Industries	6½%	1945	103	...	100½
Mercury Mills	5½%	1953	70	73	70
Metropolitan Building	7%	1944	100	...	100
Minnesota & Ontario Paper	6%	1945	17½	19½	18
Montreal Coke	5½%	1957	101	103	101
Montreal Cottons	5%	1947	96	...	96
Montreal Dry Docks	6%	1948	38	42	34
Northern Electric	5%	1939	104	...	104
Northern Ontario Building	6½%	1939	95	98	95
Ontario Building	6½%	1943	38	41	38
Pacific Burt	6½%	1937	100	...	100
Penman's	5½%	1951	105½	107½	105½
Price Bros. (C.O.D.)	6%	1943	87	90	91½
Provincial Paper	5½%	1947	95	97	94½
Queen's Hotel	6%	1947	70	73	70
Reliance Grain	6%	1948	85	88	85
Restigouche Co.	5½%	1948	72	75	77
Richmond Bay Bldg.	6½%	1947	84½	...	84
Riordon Pulp & Paper	6%	1942	103	...	103
Ritchie Cut Stone	6½%	1948	74	...	74
Rolland Paper	5½%	1948	96½	99	96½
E. L. Ruddy	6½%	1948	73½	76	73½
St. Lawrence Flour	6%	1941	100	...	100
Shawinigan Cotton	6%	1949	87	89½	88
Simpson's Ltd.	6%	1949	98½	100½	98½
Smith Howard	5½%	1953	95	97	94
Steel Co. of Canada	6%	1940	108	109½	108
Stop & Shop	6%	1947	86	...	88
Toronto Carpet	6%	1944	99½	...	99½
United Amusement	6%	1942	89½	...	89½
United Corpns.	5%	1953	70	...	68
United Gas & Fuel	5½%	1948	87½	90	87½
United Grain Growers	5%	1948	83	...	83
Wabasso Cotton	6%	1947	97	...	95½
Wabasso Cotton	7%	1942	99	...	96½
Windsor Hotel	6½%	1943	71½	74½	71½
Woods Mfg.	6%	1943	85	...	85

Dividends Declared

	Present Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass	...	20c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Buffalo Ankerite Gold	10c	5c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Bank of Montreal	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Bank Nationale	8%	2%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bank of Toronto	10%	2½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Bonded Corp. Tr. Cert., extra	...	10c	Sept. 1	Aug. 28
Canadian Cottons, com.	$4	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do., pref.	$6	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canadian Hydro-Elec., pfd.	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Can. Converters	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Canadian Bank of Commerce	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Canadian Oil Cos.	50c	12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Cosmos Imp. Mills, pfd.	$3.50	87½c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., arrears	....	87½c	Aug. 15	July 28
Champlain Oil Prod., com.	....	10c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., pref.	60c	15c	Aug. 15	July 31
Chase, A. W., pfd.	$2	50c	Aug. 10	July 31
Dominion Bridge	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do.	$2	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Hollinger Cons. G. M.	65c	5c	Aug. 13	July 27
Do., extra	..	5c	Aug. 13	July 27
Hiram Walker-G. & W., pfd.	$1	25c	Sept. 15	Aug. 24
Inter. Milling, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Do., (A)	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Inter. Nickel, c.	..	15c	Sept. 29	Aug. 30
Kelvinator, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Langley's, pref.	7%	*1¾%	Aug. 15	July 31
Laura Secord, c.	$3	75c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	$1	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
McColl-Frontenac, com.	80c	20c	Sept. 15	Aug. 15
McIntyre-Porc. Mines	$2	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Model Oils	..	3c	Aug. 18	July 28
National Biscuit, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
Nipissing Mines	..	12½c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Penmans	$3	75c	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Photo Engravers, c.	$1	50c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Pioneer Gold of B. C.	80c	20c	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Quebec Power	$1	25c	Aug. 15	July 25
Rolland Paper pf.	$6	$1.50	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Royal Bank	8%	2%	Sept. 1	July 31
Shawinigan W. & Power	50c	12c	Aug. 15	July 25
Southern Canada Power	80c	20c	Aug. 15	July 31
Thayers Ltd.	..	25c	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Toburn Gold M.	8c	2c	Aug. 22	July 28
Zimmerknit Co., pfd.	7%	3½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15

* For quarter ending Oct. 31, 1932.

Dividend Rate Increased—
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, $1 to $2 per annum Sept. 1.

Dividends Resumed—
Photo Engravers 50c. Sept. 1. Last paid June 1, 1932.
Pioneer Gold of B.C., 60c to 80c per annum, Oct. 1.

Initial Payment—
Champlain Oil Products, common, 10c.
Zimmerknit 7% preferred, Sept. 1.

Dividend Rate Reduced—
Bank Canadienne Nationale, 10% to 8%, Sept. 1.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending August 6, 1934

	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1934 High	Low
Mtl. L.H. & P. debs.	3	1939	3.95	..	46½	46½	47½	43
Nat'l. Serv.	5	1936	2.8	..	104.25	104.25	104.25	97.13
Ref., 1933	4	1945	3.7	..	102.75	102.75	....	2.75
McNish	6	1948	..	..	3.75	3.00	4.25	2.75

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

MANY DISTRICTS RECEIVE BENEFIT FROM INSURANCE

Life Payments Top $100,000 in 33 Canadian Cities

Thirty-three towns and cities in Canada and Newfoundland received over $100,000 in life insurance payments during 1933 according to the annual computation of the National Underwriter published recently in its annual distributions number.

Toronto led all Canadian cities with a total distribution of over $15,000,000. This was an increase of $2,000,000 over the corresponding figure of the previous year and achieved for that city thirteenth place among all cities on the continent as compared with 17th place in 1932.

Many Communists Listed

In all, the analysis shows that 223 Canadian communities received life insurance payments of over $10,000 in 1933. Montreal ranked second with total payments of nearly $6,000,000.

The survey includes the names of the 613 persons who left life insurance estates of $30,000 or more during 1933. Of this total, 12 were residents in Canada. The list however is not necessarily complete as not all life companies contributed to the compilation.

The following tabulations show the names of Canadians included in the survey as well as the amount of money estimated to have been distributed in the 33 Canadian communities which received $100,000 or over:

Individual Payments, 1933

	$
Harry C. Slemin, Toronto	155,000
Maurice Rosseau, Montmagny, P. Q.	115,120
John Galt, Victoria	50,000
V. P. Chartrand, Montreal	46,564
K. L. Smith, Brantford	45,642
E. L. Wittlaufer, Toronto	44,185
W. F. McGuinness, Brandon	43,500
N. W. Lyster, Westmount, P.Q.	40,000
J. A. Bolduc, Asbestos, P.Q.	38,568
Lea Blais, Lac Megantic, P.Q.	32,280
C. B. Martin, Hamilton	31,700
J. C. McDonald, Campbellton, B.C.	30,000

Distribution by Cities

	$
Toronto	15,286,000
Montreal	5,845,000
Winnipeg	2,465,000
Vancouver	1,713,000
Quebec	1,575,000
Hamilton	1,315,000
Ottawa	935,000
London	836,000
Westmount	693,000
Calgary	498,000
Halifax	440,000
Forest Hill Village	419,000
Windsor	405,000
Edmonton	387,000
St. John's, Nfld.	285,000
Oakville	268,000
Saskatoon	265,000
Charlottetown	249,000
Kitchener	248,000
Belleville	233,000
Brandon	228,000
Brantford	207,000
Moose Jaw	183,000
Regina	183,000
Waterloo, Ont.	168,000
Stratford	151,000
Outremont	133,000
Montmagny, P.Q.	120,000
Chatham	118,000
Galt	116,000
Trois Rivieres	116,000
New Hamburg, Ont.	109,000
St. Thomas	104,000

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company TORONTO

Learned Judge Pays Tribute To Insurance

Seven excellent maxims for the guidance of both buyer and seller of life insurance were laid down recently by John Bassett Moore, member of the Hague Court and former judge of the Permanent Court of International Judge Justice.

Speaking before an anniversary banquet of the Equitable Life Assurance Co. he said:

"First, be provident; for the future is always uncertain.

"Second, on your wedding day take some life insurance. This should be repeated, whenever the occasion arises.

"Third, beware of over-spending; the only sure basis of credit, public or private, is a balanced budget.

"Fourth, do not mortgage the future, it will have ample opportunity to mortgage itself.

"Fifth, save generously; your treasure in heaven, if any, is not available to those you leave behind.

"Sixth, invest prudently; quick profits and total losses tend to flock together.

"Seventh, remember that, as an investment, life insurance policies in their varied forms combine the best earthly assurance of a tranquil present and a comfortable future."

Insurance Problems

Insurance questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column. Other enquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Manufacturers' Life

I have a paid up policy in the Manufacturers Life on which I receive 5 per cent interest.

I would like to leave this for a "nest-egg" but cannot afford to run the risk of losing it as I am in straitened circumstances at the present time.

Could you advise me regarding the reliability of this company?

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. is one of the largest and best Canadian institutions and we feel you need have no hesitation in leaving the proceeds of your policy on deposit with them.

Although you mention in your letter that the company is paying you 5 per cent interest, we understand that this rate has been reduced for 1934 to 4¾ per cent. This is in line with the practice of other companies and is a direct and natural result of the decline in interest rates which has taken place in the last year or two.

According to the terms of your contract, the company can only guarantee a return of 3½ per cent on the proceeds of your policy left with them but in addition it pays excess interest earnings over and above this guaranteed minimum which until the last year has enabled a total payment of 5 per cent.

Even if the rate which is paid you in the future declines even further the probability is that in the future as in the past the rate will compare more than favorably with what you could earn on the highest grade of bonds.

Blueberries for U. K.

The New Brunswick Marketing Board is investigating the possibilities of exporting fresh blueberries to Great Britain, shipping the fruit in refrigeration.

FIRE COMPANIES INCREASE SURPLUS ABOUT $2,000,000

British Companies Have Best Record; Canadian Also Good

Fire insurance underwriting in Canada during 1933 resulted in increasing the surpluses of companies operating in the Dominion by about $2,000,000. Of the 238 companies which operated in both 1932 and 1933, only 84 showed reduction in surplus at the end of 1933 as compared with the end of the previous year, 153 reported increased surpluses and one, the Pilot Reinsurance, showed no change, an analysis made by The Financial Post reveals.

Liverpool and London and Globe reports the greatest increase in surplus from the previous year while the only large reduction is by Globe and Rutgers which is gradually withdrawing from the Canadian field. Royal Insurance also shows a large increase in surplus. Most of the other changes are small.

British Have Best Record

Although it is a fact that increases in surplus of British and foreign companies may be accounted for by a reduction in liabilities in Canada rather than an increase in assets, it is interesting to note that, as a group, British companies had the best record in 1933. Forty-seven British companies reported higher surplus at Dec. 31, 1933, than at the end of the previous year while 19 were reduced.

Only nine Canadian companies had lower surpluses at December 31, 1933, than at the end of 1932, while 40 reported increases. The aggregate gain was one of $463,600.

Results of foreign companies, mostly with head offices in the United States, were not so satisfactory. While 66 companies reported increases and only 56 decreases, there was a $1,660,000 loss in the aggregate surplus of the companies.

Surplus of the companies which carried on business in both 1932 and 1933 are shown in the following table:

Canadian Companies

	Excess of Assets Over Liabilities (Excluding Capital Stock) 1934	
	1934	1933
	$	$
Acadia	966,289	953,001
Antigonish	18,531	16,833
Beaver	419,052	418,050
British America	1,891,799	1,772,006
British Canadian	301,433	303,363
British Colonial	163,881	204,550
British Empire	210,377	191,522
British Northwestern	595,654	578,670
Canada Accident	866,088	828,919
Canada Security	603,431	601,152
Canadian Fire	1,673,750	1,648,030
Canadian General	738,673	700,753
Canadian Indemnity	724,419	715,568
Canadian Surety	794,835	770,128
Casualty	173,869	180,585
Commerce Mutual	1,183,906	1,134,654
Consolidated	201,907	127,791
Cumberland	9,428	7,620
Dominion Fire	600,000	593,372
Dom. of Can. General	1,466,677	1,449,943
Ensign	430,525	424,273
Fire of Canada	820,869	767,451
Gen. Accident of Can.	1,373,311	1,374,829
Globe Indemnity	569,848	569,565
Grain	1,464,490	1,518,852
Guardian Insurance	833,119	848,487
Halifax	3,248,516	2,885,076
Hudson Bay	564,933	554,775
Imperial Guarantee	250,167	238,255
Imperial Insurance	545,891	541,039
Kings Mutual	81,686	60,757
Liverpool-Manitoba	1,117,409	1,113,996
London & Lancs. Guar.	559,321	630,337
London-Canada	751,485	725,949
Mercantile	546,720	505,266
National-Liverpool	165,646	148,711
North Empire	168,899	167,501
North West Fire	509,872	493,550
Occidental	935,227	889,858
Pacific Coast	1,055,053	978,465
Pictou County	38,496	34,356
Pioneer	162,182	108,267
Portage la Prairie	333,634	362,479
Quebec	519,997	487,795
Reliance	622,065	585,846
Scottish Canadian	269,615	264,546
Trans-Canada	165,491	202,485
Wawanesa	568,072	562,055
Western	3,217,262	2,969,783
Totals	35,493,820	35,030,584

British Companies

	Excess of Assets Over Liabilities in Canada	
	$	$
Alliance Assurance	668,426	656,329
Anglo-Scottish	298,182	248,352
Atlas	715,902	674,095
Bankers and Traders	138,736	47,978
British & European	54,796	54,360
British Crown	158,967	166,499
British General	88,531	71,603
British Law	77,001	73,948
British Oak	166,650	170,368
British Traders	890,405	828,025
Caledonian	260,824	250,378
Car & General	289,842	322,389
Central	242,062	176,887
Century Insurance	325,149	338,383
China	94,184	75,542
Commercial Un. Assoc.	1,029,317	1,024,321
Cornhill	154,860	177,322
Eagle Star	235,932	170,473
Employers' Liability	1,327,735	1,395,260
Essex & Suffolk	101,906	108,610
General Accident Fire	733,462	711,936
Guardian Assurance	1,661,792	1,613,097
Guildhall	363,980	334,098
Law Union & Rock	628,030	429,856
Legal & General	262,872	237,523
Liverpool & London & Globe	2,102,549	1,230,568
Local Government	58,581	19,529
London-County	69,872	90,513
London & Lancashire	1,101,026	940,326
London & Provincial	198,314	199,586
London & Scottish	257,177	236,128
London Assurance	550,103	482,842
London Guarantee	473,724	494,374
Marine	318,459	381,552
Merchants Marine	122,817	114,954
Motor Union	188,681	142,521
National Provincial	139,108	115,565
North British	1,648,901	1,611,870
Northern Assurance	556,729	587,180
Norwich Union	1,132,978	1,081,573
Ocean Accident	987,961	778,159
Palatine	417,608	353,509
Patriotic	84,259	81,004
Pearl	484,109	469,865
Phoenix of London	1,964,463	2,044,469
Planet	81,570	65,309
Provincial	212,066	214,835
Prudential Assurance	781,561	704,950
Queensland	246,821	200,419
Railway Passengers	340,483	336,142
Royal Exchange	850,596	940,792

FIRE COMPANIES (Continued)

Royal Insurance	2,688,227	2,069,412
Royal Scottish	117,088	98,878
Scottish Metropolitan	273,365	244,965
Scottish Union	922,324	939,849
Sea	167,342	148,413
Southern	254,411	254,026
State Assurance	199,360	197,595
Sun Insurance	801,236	646,422
Union Assurance	439,512	402,202
Union of Canton	1,511,511	1,426,498
Union Marine	602,244	584,952
United British	95,662	100,328
Westminster	182,139	186,182
World Marine	272,515	276,122
Yorkshire	3,863,216	3,856,229
Totals	38,868,871	35,708,289

Foreign Companies

	Excess of Assets Over Liabilities in Canada	
	$	$
Aetna	635,033	650,563
Affiliated	91,966	54,966
Agricultural	123,127	114,878
Alliance Insurance	225,501	242,397
American Alliance	257,921	249,422
American Central	369,319	358,238
American Colony	126,549	95,746
American Equitable	96,094	78,498
American Exchange	61,077	51,962
American Home Fire	128,570	209,730
American Insurance	175,733	188,891
American Reserve	115,214	156,158
Automobile	221,089	206,901
Baloise	76,140	80,362
Bee Fire	67,625	108,100
Boston	112,117	112,724
Caledonia-American	53,027	46,739
California	124,916	90,362
Camden	127,772	124,512
Central Manufacturers	100,102	61,874
Central Union	132,630	133,547
Citizens of New Jersey	164,807	151,176
City of New York	248,246	250,165
Columbia	286,708	308,679
Commercial Union	48,646	49,245
Connecticut	392,904	351,752
Continental	705,842	597,379
County Fire	316,195	329,166
Equitable Fire & Marine	227,669	206,471
Federal	172,509	201,015
Fidelity-Phenix	524,346	486,848
Fire Assoc. of Phila.	309,588	337,641
Fireman's Fund	287,331	278,675
Firemen's Insurance	257,501	273,127
Fireproof Sprinklered	22,494	26,549
First American	211,568	194,734
First National	124,134	120,993
La Fonciere	135,166	112,728
Franklin	215,048	220,776
General of Paris	78,664	93,447
General Ins. of America	312,360	232,125
Girard	96,606	98,009
Glens Falls	133,984	238,228
Globe & Rutgers	58,801	882,363
Granite State	93,152	87,262
Great American	705,086	569,334
Hanover	130,983	206,983
Hardware Dealers	216,084	174,624
Hartford Fire	1,899,292	1,887,343
Home Fire & Marine	115,250	130,906
Home Insurance	1,639,586	2,044,729
Homestead	182,525	177,757
Imperial Assurance	136,616	137,410
Indiana Lumbermen's	98,799	73,371
Individual Underwriters	164,311	153,855
Insur. Co. of N. Amer.	610,352	920,570
Ins. Co. of St. of Penn.	140,682	123,259
Inter-Insurers' Exch.	5,864	6,402
Lincoln	108,593	112,166
Lumbermen's Insur.	65,959	77,956
Lumbermen's Mutual	43,378	25,982
Lumbermen's Underw'g	193,824	230,213
Lumber Mutual	90,582	81,883
Manuf'ing Lumbermen's	188,807	282,631
Maryland Insurance	170,158	162,515
Mechanics & Traders	21,025	20,131
Merchants & Manuf'rs	64,466	44,518
Merchants Fire	134,130	117,905
Mercury	235,204	225,891
Metropolitan Fire	136,312	121,682
Metropolitan Inter-Insurers	66,862	39,263
Michigan Fire	207,307	247,196
Millers' National	123,071	126,652
Mill Owners' Mutual	122,792	120,446
Minnesota Implement	162,205	126,459
National Ben-Franklin	549,976	665,642
Nat'l Fire of Hartford	581,150	594,080
National Liberty	471,343	481,290
National Union	316,986	598,893
La Nationale	610,577	623,761
Newark	186,607	264,233
New Brunswick	266,027	303,143
New Hampshire	151,879	175,366
New Jersey	123,273	142,554
New York Fire	79,380	75,200
New York Reciprocal	148,144	134,439
New York Underwriters	341,368	308,983
Niagara	429,361	405,205
North River	183,499	175,223
Northwestern Mutual	407,373	303,279
Northwestern National	913,042	939,381
Ohio Farmers	37,549	46,524
Pacific Fire	158,618	120,175
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's	93,567	82,075
Phenix of Paris	103,334	96,719
Philadelphia	113,013	118,796
Phoenix of Hartford	655,649	596,509
Pilot Reinsurance	107,308	107,308
Providence Washington	117,777	334,597
Providence of Paris	326,343	122,819
Queen of America	534,827	587,455
Retail Hardware	161,127	128,799
Rhode Island	118,937	95,727
Rossia	519,205	530,215
St. Paul Fire	443,635	469,068
Security	135,852	129,576
Sentinel	132,377	187,005
Springfield	390,097	350,576
Stuyvesant	142,979	28,904
Sussex	79,735	77,852
Svea	61,624	60,187
Tokio	173,105	187,177
Transcontinental	49,817	44,737
Travelers Fire	127,872	153,907
Underwriters' Exch.	11,940	7,551
L'Union of Paris	151,661	132,525
United Firemen's	107,386	107,043
United Mutual	29,063	35,957
United States Fire	607,479	659,012
Universal	1,465	135,459
L'Urbaine	169,781	149,146
Westchester	390,141	370,801
World Fire	274,645	261,366
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bank Chat on Current Topics

Demand Drafts

THE demand draft is a favorite instrument in financial dealings. One of the reasons is that it usually involves no delay in collection and saves interest charges which constitute one of the major items of expense in large transactions.

But the demand draft can be made into a racket for kiters. An instance that comes to mind concerns the occasion five years ago when large mining brokers were arrested with consequent disturbing effects on the former Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

One stockbroker was dealing with a supposedly respectable business man in a small Ontario city. This man would order substantial blocks of stock by telephone to be sent to his home town under demand draft. It would usually take a few days before the shares would be delivered to the broker and at least another day to get them through to the branch bank in the buyer's town for collection. Meanwhile the buyer would have the opportunity to size up the market and sell out his shares through another broker. Then when the draft was presented he would send them back to the second broker, taking up the first broker's draft by having himself credited with a similar draft on the selling broker.

This scheme was worked successfully because the speculating business man dealt in only one or two stocks. And he was a member of a pool operating in the shares on the stock exchange. Thus he had inside information as to what the shares were likely to do and made profits on the drafts accordingly.

A monkey wrench was thrown into the works, however, on the day the brokers were arrested. They closed their offices. One of them had been the firm through which the sales end of the draft-kiting transactions had been handled. Naturally the speculator was unable to meet a draft from his buying broker and the jig was up. He couldn't raise cash. The branch bank holding the draft for collection sent it back to the deceived broker who had bought the shares and they were promptly sold on the market at a substantial loss.

Dealings by individuals in demand drafts bear watching.

Need British Expert To Run Central Bank Says Leading Banker

Sees No Harm in Importing Bank of England Man as Deputy

SOME COMPLICATIONS

Ottawa's Efforts Toward Lowering Interest Rates Criticized as Move Toward Business Stagnation

"There will be no objection on the part of Canadian bankers to the appointment of a Bank of England man as Deputy Governor of the new central bank," The Financial Post was told by a leading Canadian banker this week. "In fact," he added, "we are expecting such an appointment, as only from the Bank of England can a properly qualified man be secured.

"From a political standpoint it will be best, perhaps, to have a Canadian as the nominal head, but for the technical work, it will be necessary to go to Britain. We have had no experience in central banking here, or anywhere else in the Empire. True, there are central banks now in several of the Dominions, but these have only been in operation a short time."

No Other Choice

"What about the United States?" he was asked.

"Lord forbid us going there for a man," was the fervent reply. "They don't know anything about central banking. The Federal Reserve System, which was established to act as a steadying influence, proved in reality an inflationary balloon. No, we must go to England. There won't be any objection on our part. In fact, I don't think the government could get a qualified Canadian who would take the job of deputy, nor want the governorship, either, for that matter."

"Why not?"

"Well, it is not going to be the easiest job in the world. Whether we like it or not this central bank means that the Government is coming into the field. It is going to be a government bank."

Connections

This authority, however, did not anticipate any trouble about connections with Great Britain. The man appointed, he said, would have to sever connections absolutely with the Bank of England, although he was not sure just whether that could be done. He was a little afraid that there might be local dissatisfaction if a provincial loan, for instance, was vetoed by an Englishman on the new central bank. Naturally, the Englishman would not know all about Canadian conditions and while as Deputy Governor he might make decisions, the Canadian governor would have to take the responsibility.

But despite any official termination of connections with the Bank of England, there would have to be some unofficial connection, he believed. Stabilization of exchange would be one of the big tasks and this would mean working very closely with that big English bank. Even without a central bank, in the last few years, we had been doing this very thing, according to this banker.

British Control

While the British money market was closed to ordinary loans, Canada and other Dominions had been able to float issues there last year. This accommodation, he stated, was given because Canada was a part of the British Empire, but he believed that there were no strings attached. "Purely a business transaction," he stated, "but made possible because we were a British dominion."

This authority explained how the British Government through the Bank of England was in control of the finances of all the British colonies and he attributed the present sound position of these colonies to that control. From a financial standpoint he firmly believed that it was a good thing that such control existed, but he did not know anything about the political reaction. He refuted the suggestion that similar control might be secured over any Dominion through the establishment of a central bank under the aegis of the Bank of England.

Against Low Interest Rates

The conversation turned to interest rates.

Ottawa and not the banks is behind the present move for still lower rates, this authority stated to The Post. He hastened to add that he was not speaking for the bankers as a unit, but in expressing his own views on the subject he believed that he represented the great majority of the large Canadian bankers. He looked on the whole move as very largely political and was extremely doubtful of the wisdom of any further reduction.

"There are two sides to every question," he remarked, "and a plan will usually work in two opposite directions. Capital is entitled to a reward, and without a profit there can be no prosperity. Cheap money in my opinion spells business stagnation."

This authority, who has spent the best part of his life actively engaged in banking and general finance, stated emphatically that the first step toward better times was a rising interest rate and not the reverse. He ridiculed the suggestion that interest rates in Canada, speaking generally, were higher than in United States or Great Britain. "We hear a good deal about the low money rates prevailing in New York and London," he said, "forgetting, apparently, that these low rates concern very short term loans and apply to the two cities only. Aside from New York, interest rates in the United States are still around five and six per cent, while in Great Britain, outside of London, it is still possible to get five per cent on ordinary loans."

Discourage Thrift

From the standpoint of the investor, this banker, thought that lower interest rates would also be unfortunate. Such a move, he believed, would discourage thrift. "Very few people would leave their money in the bank if the rate was reduced to two per cent," he said.

Finally, he could not reconcile the two apparently divergent policies of the present Dominion Government, in seeking to raise commodity prices on the one hand, and lowering the wages of money on the other.

Life Director

T. D'ARCY LEONARD
Member of the legal firm of Leonard & Leonard, Toronto, has been appointed to the board of directors of the Continental Life Insurance Co.

Hamilton Receives Over Half Revenue

City of Hamilton had received $4,468,008 of the estimated budget revenue for 1934 of $8,389,813, at the end of June, according to R. J. Menary, city accountant.

Total expenditures in the period amounted to $5,265,289 and other commitments outstanding amounted to $148,846. Mr. Menary explained that the expenditures included over two-thirds of debenture principal and interest for the year. Of $3,297,946 required for loan service, the city had paid $2,227,918.

The city had a bank overdraft at June 30 of $916,000 on general account, $52,000 for local improvements, and $2,197,000 for works. A statement of tax collections for the six months showed collection of over 50 per cent of the levy in the period, which was an improvement over 1933.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Aug. 2, 1934	Change year ago	July 26, 1934
	$	%	$
Halifax	2,235,672	+6.1	1,986,017
Saint John	1,601,756	—3.5	1,645,000
Moncton	538,432	—2.8	761,899
Sherbrooke	546,289	—5.0	499,683
Quebec	4,340,907	+3.4	3,504,422
Montreal	87,047,571	—11.5	78,033,333
Ottawa	4,011,478	+7.8	3,561,800
Kingston	516,542	—6.4	483,522
Peterborough	574,915	+2.6	563,336
Toronto	110,747,737	—9.4	98,515,233
Hamilton	3,620,402	—0.5	3,400,949
Kitchener	968,711	+12.5	841,398
Brantford	751,129	+1.1	623,274
London	2,630,516	+15.5	2,231,712
Chatham	341,261	—28.8	.....
Windsor	1,908,407	—21.5	1,851,589
Sarnia	370,283	+1.9	369,593
Sudbury	761,495	+35.8	697,603
Fort William	718,848	+5.7	607,538
Winnipeg	80,152,074	—47.8	66,371,963
Brandon	304,525	—8.0	294,103
Regina	2,651,611	—52.5	2,604,931
Moose Jaw	450,674	—4.7	348,028
Saskatoon	1,374,526	+3.8	1,111,972
Prince Albert	263,830	—7.3	246,889
Edmonton	3,539,854	+9.7	3,142,794
Calgary	4,658,487	—22.6	4,725,455
Medicine Hat	172,495	—13.0	166,264
Lethbridge	328,587	+6.1	.....
N. W'minster	547,204	—2.5	580,148
Vancouver	15,901,611	....	14,891,525
Victoria	1,565,062	—5.2	1,339,671

Monthly Bank Clearings

	July 1933	July 1934
	$	$
Halifax	9,364,864	9,995,601
Saint John	6,962,628	7,650,358
Moncton	2,788,734	2,989,226
Sherbrooke	2,580,339	2,506,467
Quebec	17,942,873	18,043,665
Montreal	460,724,432	390,946,263
Ottawa	17,106,049	19,437,378
Kingston	2,765,688	2,428,760
Peterborough	2,870,486	2,841,190
Toronto	587,975,330	439,476,933
Hamilton	18,661,178	15,776,783
Kitchener	4,098,854	4,223,530
Brantford	3,787,907	3,523,922
London	11,555,424	10,788,935
Chatham	2,187,948	1,755,143
Windsor	11,441,127	8,365,767
Sarnia	1,912,103	1,660,945
Sudbury	2,537,145	3,156,549
Fort William	2,419,737	2,819,247
Winnipeg	499,883,837	289,590,837
Brandon	1,466,589	1,419,056
Regina	14,391,715	12,205,317
Moose Jaw	2,658,072	2,238,354
Saskatoon	5,263,508	5,192,843
Prince Albert	1,086,262	1,183,553
Edmonton	14,538,509	14,902,374
Calgary	27,393,368	21,012,131
Medicine Hat	926,935	890,951
New Westminster	1,970,743	2,288,855
Vancouver	64,151,022	65,315,783
Victoria	6,606,357	6,400,825

Insurance Inklings

Confederation Life Association announces the following new managerial appointments: J. J. FARMER, Ottawa East, for Ottawa and Hull district; G. C. PINEO, Cornwall, for Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont district; W. H. DOHERTY, Toronto Central; W. A. PELTON, Montreal St. James.

W. B. WICKES, secretary and actuary of the Montreal Life, leaves August 20 for a trip visit to the company's western agencies.

JOHN NELSON, supervisor of public relations for the Sun Life, NORMAN B. McKIBBIN, general agent of the Dominion of Canada General, Toronto, and FRANK ROBINSON, branch manager of the Mutual Life, Montreal, will address the fifth international convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters to be held at Milwaukee, September 24-28.

FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - MARINE - CASUALTY

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

An Insurance Agent's Business

is built upon the basis of personal service, but in the settlement of claims, the agent's service to you can only be maintained through the reasonable and prompt action of the Company he represents.

The Western Assurance Company values the high calibre of its agents and the spirit of co-operation between the agent and the company which only service, rendered by both parties, could create.

ASSETS over $7,600,000

LOSSES PAID since organization of Company in 1851 over $117,000,000.00

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Protection Plus Profit
THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"
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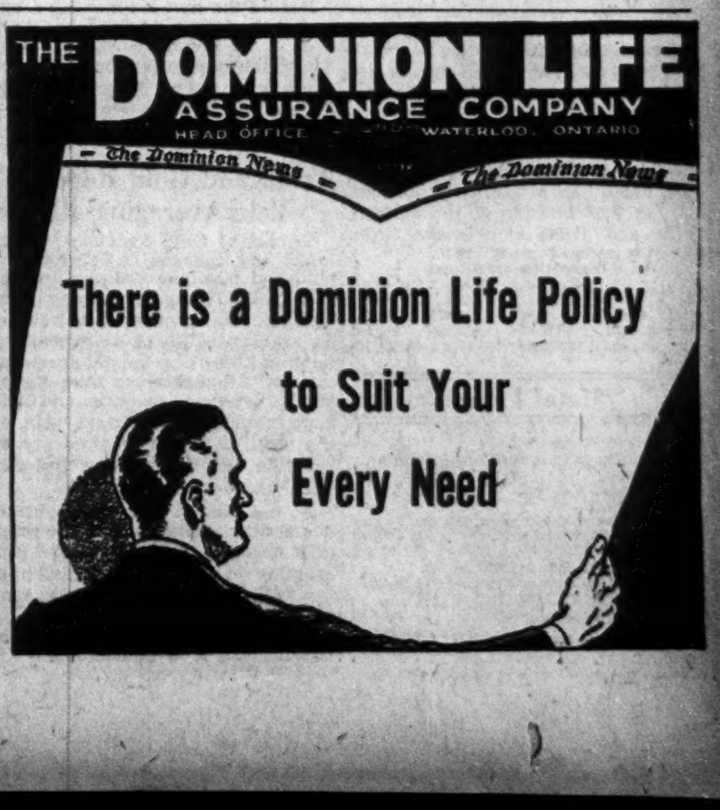

News of Canadian Mining Investments

The Week in Mining

Copper Outlook Precarious

MANY thousand Canadian dollars are invested in base metal stock, and, on an increase of a few cents in the price of base metals depends the life of many a Canadian mine. Accordingly the question as to whether the much talked of increase in copper prices will come this fall or not, is a very live one.

The world copper situation is so inextricably bound up with the chaotic world political situation, that nobody, short of a fool or a genius, would attempt to predict what will happen to copper prices in the next three or four months. There are so many unpredictable factors involved.

One of these factors, perhaps the chief one, is Germany. This country is, normally, such a heavy buyer of base metals such as copper, lead, and zinc, that she exerts a powerful influence over world market conditions. Anyone following the copper market will be aware of the fact that in the early part of this year, Germany was a heavy buyer of base metals, especially copper. The average per month, copper consumption of this country in 1932 was, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, 11,433 metric tons of copper. In 1933, her average monthly import was 14,159 tons. For the first five months in 1934, this country imported on an average, 14,159 tons per month. In the last three months, her average imports amounted to the enormous tonnage of 26,246.

While it is probable that armaments had something to do with this increase, it is believed that the chief cause was fear of the future of the mark, and fear of an embargo against imports due to exchange shortage. German industrialists were stocking up.

* * *

THIS steady increase in copper purchases would augur well for copper, were it not for the significant fact that in May of this year, the amount of copper purchased by Germany fell sharply. This is interpreted by intelligent observers as meaning that Germany has been heavily overbuying copper; that the shortage of exchange is now being felt, and that, as an outlet for copper, she has reached her saturation point. It is known that Hitler, anxious to squelch discontent, has been spending enormous sums in public work ventures, such as electrification of railways. This, and the possibility that Germany has been buying copper for the future, creates an entirely artificial situation, and one which is bound sooner or later to collapse, to the detriment of copper producing countries of the world.

The world copper picture is a tense one, and a dramatic one. What the denouement will be, only the months can tell. In the meantime, investors who are banking on an increased price in the autumn, basing their faith solely on the optimistic predictions of unthinking or financially interested persons, would do well to view the situation from a world standpoint, and not rely too much on production codes, or import figures, of one country.

* * *

A Shallow View

A RECENT letter to The Financial Post expresses the very shallow view that, in attacking unsound mining flotations, The Financial Post does more harm than good. The idea of the writer is that such attacks create distrust not only of unsound but of earnest mining ventures where the speculator would be given a run for his money.

The answer is that the unsound mining ventures themselves and the complacent attitude taken towards such ventures in the past by people who might have stopped them, sows distrust as to all mining. Sounding the fire alarm does not cause the fire and it does help to prevent the fire spreading.

One expert, after a careful study of the subject, estimates that during the history of Canadian mining, more than $700,000,000 have been taken from the Canadian public for worthless mining shares. Just think what could have been done with a very small part of that sum in developing Canadian mining. It is amazing how governments and the public will fall for crooks and handicap, by taxation and other ways, decent fellows who are doing their best to advance their industry.

QUEBEC HAS DROP IN GOLD OUTPUT

Gold output in the province of Quebec registered a decline during the second quarter of 1934 according to figures which have just been released by the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Production for the quarter amounted to 91,315 ounces, a decline of 13,359 ounces from the preceding quarter when 104,674 ounces were produced. Output in the corresponding period of 1933 amounted to 94,058 ounces.

While gold production declined, an increase in output is shown by both silver and copper in comparison with the first quarter of 1934 and a decrease in comparison with the second quarter of 1933. Detailed production figures are given below.

Production of asbestos jumped 7,000 tons during the period, totalling 37,501 tons as against 30,387 tons in the first quarter of the current year and 31,744 tons in the three months ended June 30, 1933.

Production of Metals

	2nd quar. 1934	1st quar. 1934	2nd quar 1933
Gold, ozs.	91,315	104,674	94,058
Silver, ozs. ..	111,856	109,904	147,562
Copper, lb. ..	16,639,892	16,071,361	18,761,764

Metal Prices

New York—Aug. 7.
Copper: Electrolytic spot and future, 9c.
Silver: 47⅛c.

London—Aug. 7—
(Long Ton)—
Copper: Electrolytic spot, £32 5s; future, £32 15s. Standard spot, £29 2s 6d; future £29 10s.
Tin: Spot and future, £227 7s 6d.
Lead: Spot, £10 17s 6d; future, £11 2s 6d.
Zinc: Spot, £13 12s 6d; future, £13 15s.
Silver: 20⅛d. per ounce.
Gold: £137 10s.

Canada—Aug. 7—
Gold: $34.17.

MINING COSTS FOR BASE METALS CUT TO $1.08 TON

Mining Corp. Reveals Production Figures For Second Quarter

Production figures issued by Mining Corp. of Canada in its regular quarterly report to shareholders indicate operations of its two principal subsidiaries, Ashley Gold Mining Corp., and Base Metals Mining Corp., were on a satisfactory basis during the second quarter of 1934.

Recovery of $112,419 from 10,834 tons of ore milled in the three months ended June 30 is reported for the Ashley Gold Mining Corp. Of the ore milled during the period 17.9 per cent was from the surface dump and development faces, and the average grade was .298 oz. of gold per ton.

Since the Ashley property, which is situated astride the boundary of Bannockburn and Argyle townships, Matachewan area, Ontario, came into production in September, 1932, 66,224 tons of ore have been treated at the company's mill, giving a total recovery of $790,310. The gold content was 28,620 ounces or an average of .432 oz. per ton.

Development footage during the quarter, according to the report, amounted to 1,040 ft. and consisted of 563 ft. of drifting, 243 ft. of crosscutting and 234 ft. of raising. 315 ft. of the drifting was done on the second level, 209 ft. on the third and 39 ft. on the fourth. Eighteen per cent of the drifts were in ore.

The diamond drilling programme, which was undertaken to determine if a third fault further to the west of the two previous ones, had again displaced the Ashley vein, was not productive of conclusive results, the report states. Crosscutting to test the inconclusive results of the drilling will be commenced northwest of the fifth level when the drifts now being driven on the second and third levels of the west vein reach the "B" fault.

What is believed to be the extension of the Ashley vein north of the porphyry dyke has been found on the second level. The vein which is much faulted and difficult to follow has been traced for a distance of 268 ft., of which 50 ft. is in ore.

Base Metals Mining Corporation

Production of Base Metals Mining Corp. for the quarter is shown at 3,223.6 dry tons of lead concentrates assaying 80 per cent lead and containing 37,181 ozs. of silver and 5,814 dry tons of zinc concentrates assaying 61.1 per cent zinc. Tonnage milled totalled 23,860 dry tons of ore assaying 11.8 per cent lead, 16.5 per cent zinc and 2.66 ozs. of silver. The total cost of milling, including all overhead and overhauling cost, was $29,047, equivalent to $1.22 per ton of ore.

Costs Kept Down

Mining operations during the three months included tramming to the mill 23,904 tons of ore and adding 1,000 tons to the broken ore reserves. All costs of mining, including aerial tramming and overhead, were $25,742 or $1.08 per ton of ore. This is believed to make Base Metals one of the lowest cost producers in Canada.

Development work on the East Monarch and West Monarch ore bodies during the quarter is outlined in detail by the report. While development footage on the former amounted to about 400 ft., only spots of ore were disclosed. Important discoveries, however, were made in the West Monarch. Crosscutting, drifting and raising on 208 drift, which encountered ore in April last, has developed ore for a distance of 125 ft. along the strike of the ore body, showing a good grade of zinc carrying some lead. The width of this body has not been determined, the report states, and work is being continued along both the strike and width of the ore body.

Normetal Mining Corporation

Work on the property of another subsidiary of Mining Corp., Normetal Mining Corp. which is developing a copper-zinc property in Abitibi county, Quebec, is at present confined to the development of ore bodies previously proven by diamond drilling to exist on the 675 and 800 ft. levels. Drifts are being driven east and west from the crosscuts running from the shaft.

Mak Siccar Speeds Underground Work

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Good progress is being made on the lower cross-cut tunnel at the Mak Siccar Gold Mines property in the Osoyoos mining division, according to recent reports. The cross-cut, which is 364 ft. below the original Buller tunnel is in 180 ft. and about 100 ft. from its objective.

A trial shipment of ore from the upper tunnel was sent to Trail smelter some time ago and is said to have returned 1.83 oz. gold and 1 oz. silver per ton.

During the past six months, a one and a quarter mile road has been built from the Keremeos highway; complete camp for a crew of 20 men constructed and portable compressor, drifter and drilling equipment installed.

Temagami Gold Reports Vein Averaging 40 Feet

Temagami Gold Syndicate, which is actively engaged in developing a gold and platinum prospect in Cassels twp., Temagami mining area, Ontario, has uncovered a vein of an average width of 40 ft. and extending 2,000 ft. in length, according to information received from Joseph Huard, syndicate manager and field superintendent. A second vein, to the north of the main discovery, 20 ft. wide and 800 ft. long, has also been uncovered.

At the present time the syndicate has a crew of six men on the property engaged in an aggressive programme of surface work, such as test pitting and trenching. As soon as sufficient surface work has been complet[illegible]d drilling will be commenced, it is understood.

Ends Long Flight

JACK HAMMELL

Famed Canadian mining man, who has done much to "crack open" Canada's northland, is shown above with his wife, who accompanied him on a recent three-week trip to the Yukon. The journey, which is believed to be something of a record for speedy trips, was mostly by air, and was undertaken in connection with placer operations being carried on by Hammell interests on the Yukon border. The picture above was taken on the site, near Atlin, B.C., of present operations.

WILTSEY-COGHLAN TO START SHAFT PRESIDENT STATES

Plan to Continue Diamond Drilling to South of Property

Directors of Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines operating at Rouyn Lake, Quebec, have decided to sink a shaft about 400 ft. north of Osisko Creek, shareholders are told in a progress report recently issued over the signature of H. S. Denny, president. It is tentatively proposed to carry the shaft to a minimum depth of 60 ft. with the possibility of it being carried deeper if results warrant. If indications are sufficiently favorable, it is then proposed to drift along the quartz diorite contact and possibly to cross cut into the main zone to the south with the object of proving the possible extension of high grade copper opened up in the old workings in 1926. A final decision on this point, however, will not be taken until the shaft has been sunk.

Sink Five Holes

Since the last progress report was issued in March, 1934, the company has resumed diamond drilling operations and since May has sunk an additional five holes, four of them close to the east boundary of the central section of the company's property. While several portions of the core contain low values, (less than $1) no commercial ore was encountered. Company engineers state, however, that the five holes prove the continuation of the schisted zone now being exploited to the east by the Clericy Consolidated Company and known to continue in a westerly direction right across the Wiltsey Coghlan, probably into Noranda.

No drilling has yet been done in the southern section of the property but careful geological mapping has been completed and some surface work will be carried out here preparatory to diamond drilling.

Olympic Gold Launches Tunnelling Programme

Latest reports from Olympic Gold Mines, one of the newer companies to be operating in the Bridge River Valley, B. C., states that surface work is now practically completed and tunnels are being run. The company states that not enough sampling has yet been done to estimate accurately the quantity of ore. This company owns 20 claims and three fractions approximately 35 miles by road from Bridge River Station on the P. G. E. Railway. It has an authorized capitalization of 1,500,000 no par value shares of which 655,000 are currently outstanding. While no immediate plans are under way for financing, some months ago 200,000 shares of treasury stock were offered through a Vancouver brokerage house at 25 cents per share. The company reports that this offering is nearly all sold.

Hixon Mother Lode Completes Survey

Hixon Mother Lode, operating near Hixon Creek, B.C. reports that all mapping and geological surveys have been concluded and two tunnels have been sunk to a depth of 300 ft. Financing to complete development work will be concluded very shortly, the company announces.

This property, which surrounds the old Senator Reid Mines on three sides, has been consistently reported on since 1878. Last year, this new company sought to prove the contention of reporting engineers. As at April 4, 1934, current assets were shown at $3,002, current liabilities at $6,200. The company has an authorized capitalization of $1,500,000 divided into 3,000,000 shares at a nominal value of 50 cents each.

Monashee Mines Reports Tunnel Driven in 240 Ft.

The tunnel at the property of Monashee Mines Syndicate, near Vernon, B. C., is now in 240 ft. the company reports with 180 ft. in the vein showing. The company has announced that it will continue present development policy for another three months until the tunnel has reached a depth of 400 ft. and then if results warrant it a public company will be formed and a larger plant installed. The syndicate is headed by E. C. Stark and has an authorized capitalization of 2,000 units of which all are outstanding. The units are without par value.

Jack Hammell Steals Mr. Mercury's Thunder

Visits Properties from Pickle-Crow Area to Borders of Yukon in Less Than Three Weeks

If early Canadian explorers could have visualized the three weeks trip just taken by Jack Hammell, Canadian mining ace, and his wife, they would probably have had difficulty with their breath.

Even in this blasé age, the thought of travelling over 7,000 miles, as the crow flies, partly through the wildest country Canada can produce, in something under 21 days does things to the breath.

And when one adds the fact that during this trip, Jack Hammell and his companion visited numerous properties, and transacted considerable business, one realizes why Mr. Hammell is noted for not letting the grass grow to any noticeable height under his feet.

It was a bit of a bombshell when he arrived back in Toronto a few days ago. Dispatches from the West were still carrying interviews with him. Western newspapers were arriving in Toronto with news of his trip into the Yukon, describing what route he would take. Then, as though he had not been away at all, the central figure of these dispatches appears at his desk in Toronto. If Mercury, fleet messenger of the gods, had been built on slightly bigger lines, there might have been grounds for a comparison. Unfortunately the simile just doesn't fit.

Three Days Notice

Jack Hammell decided to go West some three weeks ago, and in three days he and his wife, who is used to this sort of thing, having accompanied her dynamic husband into the Flin Flon area in 1915, were on their way. Trains were a bit too lethargic for this couple, and accordingly the air route was used from Buffalo to the Pacific coast. Here a boat was taken up to Skagway, and the time worn route "over the hills to Carcross," covered. From here a train was taken to Atlin, where Mr. and Mrs. Hammell were met by the latter's right hand man, Capt. Bob Adams, one of the best known placer mining men in the Dominion.

Mr. Hammell reports that drilling operations on the Nahanni branch of the Liard River, conducted under the auspices of Yukon Border Placer Golds, were so disappointing that operations in that particular vicinity have been discontinued. With true Hammellesque resource, the company has withdrawn the drill and crew, and is going after placer deposits on a still larger scale further north, in B. C., very close to the border of the Yukon, south east of Atlin.

On his way home, Mr. Hammell purchased a new Keystone drill, costing, it is reported, about $5,000 cash, and mounted on tractors. The intention is to drill deeper than anyone has ever drilled before in the creeks in this district. The tractor-drill, which will be the biggest drill of its kind operating in Canada, will be taken in from Atlin under its own power.

Takes No Chances

The overburden on the creeks on which his leases are located is said to be unusually deep—from 100 to 125 ft.—and he is taking no chances. Casing for 200 ft. has been provided.

Visits Pickle Crow

No one has as yet struck bedrock on these creeks, which is in itself a challenge to a man of the Hammell type. It is reported that coarse gold has been found on the rim of certain of the creeks in this area, of which the Hammell interests have acquired three claims.

On their return trip, Mr. and Mrs. Hammell made their first stop Hudson, Ontario, from whence they paid a visit, by air, to the Pickle-Crow Lake operations, where the Ontario Government is planning to complete a marine railroad to expedite haulage, and where Mr. Hammell hopes to have a 150-ton mill operating this fall.

Movements of Mining Men

H. L. Donaldson, mining engineer, has recently been elected a director of Smelter Gold Mines.

* * *

J. H. Rattrey, a director of Central Patricia Gold Mines, has been appointed consulting engineer, for Paymaster Consolidated Mines and will leave for the property in the Porcupine district shortly, it has been announced.

* * *

W. R. Lindsay, recently general superintendent of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. at Anyox, has been appointed general manager of Reno Gold Mines in the Sheep Creek area.

Efforts Made to Revive Old Porcupine Townsite

Efforts are now under way, The Financial Post is informed, to revive activity of the Old Porcupine Townsite Property in the Munro area, more familiarly known as the Monarch and Gold Coin claims.

The Porcupine Townsite Co. has been dormant for a number of years, and under previous operators, a 90-ft. shaft had been sunk. Dr. T. L. Guyatt and C. C. White, who have the property under lease and option, recently bulk sampled a quantity of ore from these claims in the test mills of the Munro-Croesus Mines Ltd., and reports the amalgam obtained from these tests showed a return of $7.81 gold per ton. Mr. White states that check samples from the same run of ore assayed at the Ontario Department of Mines at their office in Toronto showed an average gold content of $8.09 per ton. It is now planned to dewater the 90-ft. shaft preparatory to underground explorations. Mr. White states that operations up to the present time have been privately financed and that no public financing is contemplated for the immediate future.

BIDGOOD KIRKLAND COMPLETES MILL

Is at Present Handling 48 Tons of Ore Daily, Says Knutson

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines has complete its new 100-ton mill on its property in the eastern section of the Kirkland Lake area, according to advice received from Oscar L. Knutson, mine manager. The mill has already been put into operation and is at present handling 48 tons of ore daily. Tonnage, however, is gradually being increased.

According to a progress report issued by the company underground work is progressing satisfactorily. The drift to the east of the first level, where visible gold was encountered, has returned assay values indicating a section of high-grade vein material. No. 1. shaft has been dewatered to below the second level. Sampling on this level, the reports states, will commence at an early date.

HENNING MALONEY NEARS MILL STAGE

Saskatchewan Company is About to Cut No. 4 Vein

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA, SASK.—Officials of the Henning-Maloney mine on the Saskatchewan side of the Flin Flon mine are just about ready to complete cutting their No. 4 vein at the 150-ft. level. It is expected that when cutting is complete the company will have blocked out sufficient ore to assure them of sufficient tonnage to run a mine.

No. 1 vein was cut on an east cross-cut at 70 ft. and at this point the cross-cut passed through vein matter 12 ft. wide. This cross-cut is being carried on east to cut the No. 2 vein and has extended east 130 ft. Another 20 ft. should bring the underground work to this vein. On the west cross-cut which will cross the No. 4 vein two or three more rounds may intercept this ore.

The shaft is down 162 ft. but since work resumed it has been confined to cross-cuts, at the 150-ft. level.

Despite a hold-up of 48 days, caused by the Flin Flon strike and a broken hoist, work has gone on day and night as rapidly as possible. A new hoist and air receiver are now on the property. The company owns 18 claims across which line of strike runs northeast by southeast.

The mine is nine miles from the Flin Flon transmission line, a few miles from smelter service and in a field of proven depth ore.

RICHSTRIKE USES CALIFORNIA OPTION ON ACTIVE MINE

Redding Property Feeds Mill 50-60 Tons Per Day

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—The option on the new Redding, California lode property held by Richstrike Gold Mines, has been exercised by the company, it was announced by officials here, and the mine is now on a steady production basis with the mill operating at the rate of between 50 and 60 tons a day.

Work is at present being concentrated on the Miners Dream vein where approximately 20,000 tons of good grade ore have been blocked out. A 200 ft. drift is now being driven to block out a further section at a depth of 100 ft. while present plans are for a shaft to develop simultaneously five parallel veins in this same spot.

Millheads $10 Per Ton

According to Emil Schnee, managing director of the company, who has just left for the property again after a brief visit to British Columbia, mill heads are averaging better than $18 per ton in gold with values in silver, lead, zinc and copper adding several dollars a ton to this amount.

Sluicing is also continuing at the company's Coffee Creek property and on its Bridge River property the main exploration tunnel is nearing its original objective. The company, which was incorporated in British Columbia and financed by B. C. capital is said to be in a strong financial position and is employing 50 men steadily at its three operations.

Mining Concerns Newly Formed

Aerial Exploration Syndicate.—Dom. Incorp., July 9; H. O., Montreal; Capit. author., 750 shares, no par value.

Amazon Gold Syndicate.—Dom. Incorp., July 18; H. O., Toronto, Capit. author. 5,000 shares, no par value.

Asnazu Gold Dredging. — B. C. Incorp.; H. O., Pacific Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.; Capit. author. $1,500,000.

B. P. H. Company.—Que. Incorp., June 21; H. O., Quebec, Que.; Capit. author. $5,000, par $50.

Bruce Matachewan Gold Syndicate.—Ont. Incorp., July 13; H. O., Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

Cariboo Sunshine Gold Mines.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., 522 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver; Capit. author. $10,000.

Chateau Briand Mines.— B.C. Incorp.; H. O., Mayfair Bldg., Kelowna, B. C.; Capit. author. 750,000 shares, no par value.

C. Q. Mining Co.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., 1840 West Georgia St., Vancouver; Capit. author. $1,500,000.

Dwyer Elbow Lake Mining Syndicate.— Que. Incorp. June 26; H. O., Montreal; Capit. author. 1,500 shares, no par value.

Francesca Gold Mines.— Que. Incorp., June 27; H. O., Montreal; Capit. author. $3,500,000, par $1.

Gold Range Mines.—Ont. Incorp., July 14; H. O., Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

Gold Sovereign Mines.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., 603 Vancouver Block, Vancouver; Capit. author. $50,000.

Harkness-Hayes Gold Mines.—Ont. Incorp., July 6; H. O., Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

Kandahar Consolidated Gold Mines.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., 930 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver; Capit. author. $1,000,000.

Link-Bridge Gold Syndicate.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., 102 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver; Capit. author. $37,500.

Port Hope Consolidated Gold Mines.—Ont. Incorp., July 12; H. O., Toronto; Capit. author. $3,000,000, par $1.

Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging.—B. C. Incorp.; H. O., Pacific Bldg., Vancouver; Capit. author. $2,000,000.

Scadding Gold Mines. — Ont. Incorp., July 11, 1934; H. O., Toronto; Capit. author. $100,000, par $1.

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REPORTED BOARD HAVING DIRECTORS WITHOUT CONSENT

New Yorkers and Englishmen Deny Link With Venezuelan Gold

Reported intention of Venada Mining Co. to seek incorporation and listing in Canada on the basis of Venezuelan gold properties secured cannot be verified. New Yorkers writing The Financial Post suggest that this company would be promoted by some of those formerly connected with The Venezuela International Gold Fields, Ltd., which was incorporated listed and delisted in Canada during the first five months of 1933. If that is so, extra precautions are sure to be taken.

The extraordinary circumstances surrounding the promotion, birth and short life of Venezuela International Gold Fields have never been made known to the Canadian public and probably never will be in entirety because those most interested live in New York City and in Venezuela. Also court cases, as a result of the failure of this company to realize the high hopes with which it inspired some of the promoters, are winding their weary way through United States courts and it is desired therefore not to relate details whose accuracy is disputed. There are accusations and counter-accusations.

Reported Wrongly as Directors

Nevertheless, at a time when United States laws are strict with regard to company promotion there is a note of warning to Ottawa and to Provincial Governments to have strict requirements in incorporating in Canada companies whose assets are elsewhere. Certainly the Venezuela company was born amid a fanfare of trumpets. To Torontonians it appeared at the outset that this company had strong sponsorship in New York City and the information sent forward to a prominent Canadian lawyer by his New York correspondent led him to accept without hesitation the job of securing incorporation at Ottawa. Signed letters from the provincial directors indicating consent to act enabled the incorporation to go through without a hitch at Ottawa because of the apparently strong sponsorship.

Standard Refused Listing

The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange refused on Jan. 21, 1933 to list the stock because it did not have signed letters of acceptance of office from the members of the strong board of directors who, it was represented later, had given their consent to being directors. It soon developed that for one reason or another these consents had not been secured and that, therefore, these men had never become directors.

The Montreal Curb had listed the stock on February 23 but delisted the stock on May 29, as soon as this misrepresentation was drawn to its attention by the Canadian lawyer. It is stated that all the trading done on the Montreal Curb has been traced and that no sales were made on the basis of the wrong information given to the Montreal Curb, to the Canadian lawyer and to two strong Canadian investment houses which had been ready to sponsor the stock originally. In view of this incident it is understood that the Montreal Curb may insist in future on direct documentary evidence from directors that they have consented to act on the boards of new companies.

Lots of Vendor Stock

When the organization of the company was completed in Canada, the company was presumed to have acquired three properties totalling 5,700 acres altogether in the Santa Rosa concession in the State of Bolivar, Venezuela. The company issued as consideration for that a cheque for $2,550,000 and that cheque was immediately used to buy $2,550,000 worth of stock.

After the organization of the company, Canadians were notified that seven directors had consented to serve on the board. These included some very prominent British and American financial men. One of these directors Maxwell Stevenson was the president of the company from its inception until October, but resigned on the ground that policies were adopted without his consent. Others against his denial claimed that Stevenson was interested in certain of the contracts to sell to the company these properties in Venezuela and that he had not disclosed his interest. The following have never been directors, according to letters received by The Financial Post: Sir James T. Currie, London; J. Thews Munds, New York; Wm. M. Erb, New York; and Guy Standifer, New York; Clark, Childs and Keech of New York City also deny ever having sponsored the stock. Some of these people did take considerable interest in this promotion at beginning but claim that it was a conditional interest, the conditions not being kept.

Shortly after the approval of this stock for trading on the Montreal Curb on February 23, the company discovered, it is stated, that the vendors to the company of an option on these properties were unable to carry out their contracts and give title to the company. It could have gone ahead with new properties, but a series of incidents led to lack of confidence in the prospects of the company. Hence its demise. Venada will have to appeal strictly on its merits.

GRANGE PLANNING $35,000 A MONTH PRODUCTION BASIS

Officials State New Schedule to Start Within 60 Days

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Grange Mine's mill on Kelly Creek will be operating on a production basis of $35,000 a month within 60 days according to present plans of the management, it is reported.

W. L. Gilbert, president of the company stated that the mill is now undergoing some changes which, according to A. J. Gaul, M.E., consulting engineer for the company, will mean a recovery ratio of 10 to 1 and 90 per cent recovery of gold.

Plan Cyanide Plant

It is expected that the mill heads will average .66 oz. gold per ton while mining and milling costs will not exceed $5 per ton on ore milled. It is understood a cyanide plant is also to be installed, thus eliminating costs of transportation treatment and smelter losses.

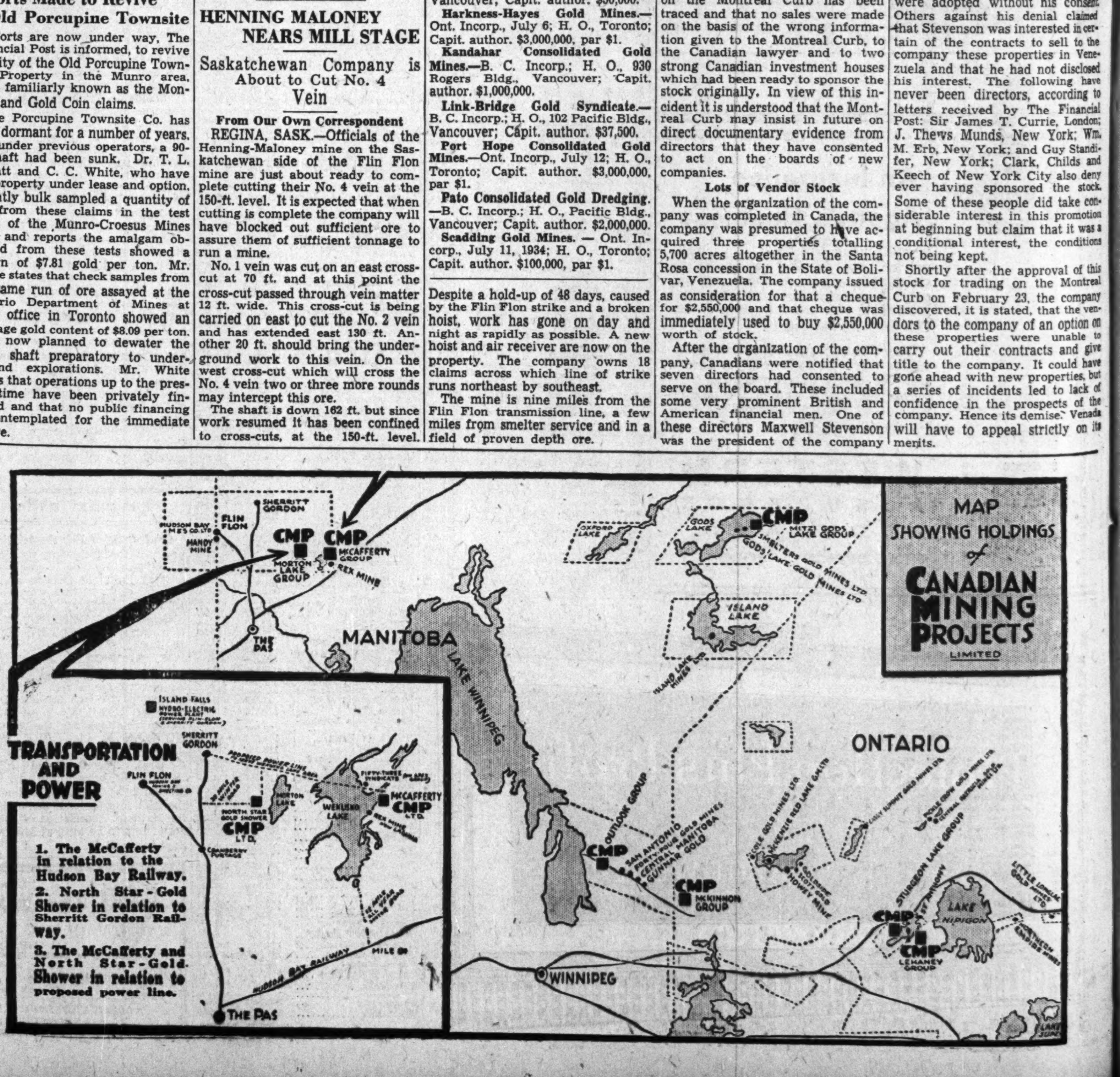
Since the main shaft again intersected the vein 70 ft. below the No 5 level, the vein has averaged two ft. in width with a gold content of 2.25 oz. This continued down to the sixth level where a drift was run north of the shaft for a distance of 100 ft. The footwall of the vein has been followed with the vein itself on the wall of the tunnel. The same gold values were maintained over this distance and owing to its richness it has been decided to ship much of it in the crude state without milling.

Excello Lets Contract For Diamond Drilling

Announcement has been made by Excello Mines that a contract has been let for between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling as part of an enlarged development programme which is planned for the company's property in the Porcupine area. The road to the property has been completed and equipment is to be taken in immediately for the purpose of dewatering the shaft and proceeding with underground development. In the meantime surface exploration work is being carried on by a crew of nine men.

H. R. M. Turner, managing director, states that by cross trenching on the No. 7 and No. 8 veins, considerable coarse gold was discovered. This is considered of special importance by the company's consulting engineer, James Crookston, who is making an examination of the property at the present time.

Plans not only call for the dewatering of the shaft but for sinking it to a depth of 500 ft. Extensive lateral work will be done on four levels. On the 150-ft. level approximately 900 ft. of lateral work has been done to date.



MINING PROJECTS TO LET CONTRACT FOR DRILLING PLAN

Manitoba Properties to be Thoroughly Explored, Company States

Announcement has been made by Canadian Mining Projects Ltd. that tenders have been called for a minimum of 3,000 ft. and a maximum of 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling on its North Star Gold Shower property at Morton Lake, Manitoba, and a minimum of 3,000 ft. and a maximum of 5,000 ft. on the McCafferty property at Wekusko Lake, Manitoba.

Canadian Mining Projects owns seven properties in Manitoba and north-western Ontario, but to date has concentrated its exploration work on the two above mentioned properties. Considerable surface work, including trenching and channelling has been done on both properties. Approximately $100,000 has been spent on preliminary examination which has included the sinking of a shaft on the McCafferty property and drifting on the first level.

An indicated ore shoot on the McCafferty property, averaging $9.70 to $20 in gold, has been traced for a distance of 286 ft. The average width of the shoot on the surface is 2.5 ft. and drifting on the 90-ft. level has shown a width of four to five ft. at that depth. The main vein has been traced over a length of 1,600 ft.

The current diamond drilling programme calls for drilling the muskeg and overburden covered sections of the main vein system on the North Star Gold Shower property. Examination of the property was made in June of this year by John Drybrough, consulting engineer, who advised that sufficient surface work has been done and that a minimum of 3,000 ft. of drilling should be done.

Canadian Mining Projects has been privately financed during its 18 months operations. It is understood that the company has decided to develop the North Star Gold Shower and McCafferty properties directly and not as subsidiary operations.

Apple Crop in B. C.

This year's apple crop for the Okanagan is now estimated at 4,365,000 boxes, compared with official figures of 4,337,000 boxes last year.

Francoeur Gold Mines Start Underground Work

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The shaft now being sunk for the underground development of Francoeur Gold Mines, in Boischatel township, of Quebec, is now down to a depth of 250 ft., according to a progress report to shareholders.

A station has been cut at 125 ft. and the second level will be opened at 250 ft. Shaft work is to be completed this week when crosscutting to the vein on both levels will start, the length of the cut being about 50 ft. Development work on the vein will follow.

Francoeur is equipped for its present stage of development. Application has been made to list the shares on the Montreal Curb Market.

Big Increase Shown In Coal Production

Canadian coal mines produced 979,022 tons of coal during June or 40.1 per cent above the June, 1933, total of 698,951. The average production for June during the past five years was 979,396. The output in June included 991,651 tons of bituminous, 29,075 of sub-bituminous and 68,296 of lignite.

Nova Scotia's production in June reached a total of 595,606 tons as compared with 345,761 a year ago. Production from Alberta mines amounted to 238,231 tons made up of 161,428 of bituminous, 29,075 of sub-bituminous and 47,728 of lignite.

Marbuan Gold Mines' Mill Maintains 150 Tons a Day

Latest reports from Marbuan Gold Mines, state that the mill, which started operations on July 3 of this year, is maintaining an average of about 150 tons per day. The company reports that the grade of ore recovered up to the present time is low, as a large percentage of it is development rock. The company is drifting westward to locate the extension of certain veins on the property established by a diamond core drill campaign last winter. The company is also sinking its winze from the 675-ft. level to the 1,000-ft. level and has already sunk about 75 ft.

General Sales Manager

WILFRID ARCHAMBAULT

Who has been appointed general sales manager of Consolidated Distilleries Ltd., a subsidiary of Canadian Industrial Alcohol.

States Robert Starke Co. Sold No Concordia Stock

In the last issue of The Financial Post, in the article on "Singer Firms Seeking Cover," the sentence starting "An official of Concordia Gold Mining Co." should have begun, "An official of Robert Starke Co." The two sentences these words introduced would then have read as follows:

"An official of Robert Starke Co. writes that Robert Starke Co. never handled a share of Concordia stock, and that the personal ventures of Col. Robert Starke do not concern it as a company. He states that it is absolutely independent of affiliations or connections with any other house or organization."

The Financial Post had already quoted Robert Starke Co. as denying any connection "directly or indirectly with Concordia Mines or any other of the Singer organizations." It was intended to quote a Robert Starke Co. officials but by error and unintentionally the statement was attributed to an official of Concordia Gold Mining Co.

NEW GROUP BOUGHT BY MANITOBA BASIN

Shareholders Urged to Send in Certificates for Refinancing Scheme

E. R. Read, president of Manitoba Basin Mining Company, in a letter to shareholders states that the company has recently acquired a group of claims in the Little Long Lac district with funds provided by directors. It is claimed that two good veins five to eight ft. wide with free gold have already been uncovered. It is the intention of directors to go ahead immediately with surface and exploratory work on the Long Lac group. The president urges shareholders to send in their share certificates in keeping with the organization plan adopted at the last general meeting of the company. The old shares will be converted into new, and the new ones will be pooled for one year or "such shorter time as may be required by our brokers."

In January of this year, shareholders of this company were officially informed of an underwriting arrangement with English and American interests to provide $300,000 as options on treasury stocks were taken up. At this time, previous offerings on treasury stocks to shareholders were withdrawn.

Vidette Gold Prepares For Opening Up Stope

Sill cutting and timbering preparatory to opening up the stope is being continued on the property of the Vidette Gold Mines operating in the Ashcroft area, B.C., for a length of 200 ft., the company reports. The new pumping unit has been installed at No. 3 level and the accumulation of water met with in diamond drilling has been taken out. The deep crosscut at No. 2 level is now being continued, to intersect the vein in its downward course.

Superior Gold Completes Flooring For New Mill

M. M. Reese, consulting engineer for Superior Gold Mines, has recently returned from the company's property at Greenwood, B. C. and reports that the flooring for the 50-ton mill is now completed. Work on the building, and the grading out of the mill site will be continued at once, the company reports. It is planned to have the mill in operation some time in October.

The company reports that over 30,000 tons of ore is broken or blocked out, indicating at least two year's operation. The contract for sinking the No. 2 shaft to the 600-ft. level has been let, and the work has started.

Mr. Reese reports that work is also continuing on the North Star property adjoining the Dentonia Mine. Here a crew is drifting on the vein, which is reported to have widened to over four ft.

"Before I started to smoke Picobac I didn't have the friends I've got now. I tell you there's nothing like a pipe of Picobac for making you feel friendly towards folks.

"And when you feel friendly towards them why they just naturally feel friendly towards you.

"Picobac is what I call a friendly smoke. It's always friendly. It doesn't change.

"Because it's a fully *matured* Burley, aged for at least two years in wood and the pick of Canada's Burley crop.

"There's no bite to Picobac, you understand. Fill your pipe with Picobac and pass your pouch to the man next you. You will be on friendly terms right away. Because Picobac is certainly a mild . . . cool . . . sweet smoke.

"And don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money . . . Good for making cigarettes, too."

NEW SEAL-TIGHT POUCH 15¢
HANDY POCKET TIN 10¢
ALSO IN ½-POUND "LOK-TOP" TINS

"IT *DOES* TASTE GOOD IN A PIPE"!

Picobac

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending August 6.

Par Val.	Range 1933 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 30 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 6
1	.06	.01	Aconda	11,400	.01½	.01¾	.01½	.01½
No	.33	.13	Aldermac	3,135	.18½	.19	.18	.19
1	.10	.02¼	Alexandria	28,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03¾
No	.18	.09	Algoma	10,900	.10	.10	.09	.09
1	.04	.01¼	Amity C.	42,500	.01¾	.01¾	.01¼	.01½
No	4.51	2.00	Anglo-Huronian	789	4.00	4.20	4.10	4.10
1	.08½	.03	Area	......	.03½	.....	.....	.....
No	.20	.02	Arno	3,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
1	1.25	.40	Ashley	10,369	.50	.75	.50	.51
1	.18	.08½	Astoria Rouyn	19,100	.12½	.12	.10	.10
1	.60	.04	Bagamac	14,700	.15½	.16	.14½	.15
1	.04½	.00¾	Baldwin	42,500	.02¼	.02½	.02	.02¼
1	.22	.09	Barry Hollinger	23,755	.10	.12	.10	.11
1	2.05	.95	Base Metals	6,760	.95	1.02	.95	.95
5	.91	.16	B.E.A.R.	98,075	.24	.39	.25	.38½
1	.51	.26½	Big Missouri	12,825	.32	.35	.31	.34
1	.75	.23	Bobjo	157,659	.54½	.63	.53	.55
1	3.72	2.40	Bradian	1,910	3.35	3.30	2.75	3.20
No	17.00	9.90	Bralorne	6,290	15.90	16.25	15.75	15.75
1	1.50	.40	Brazil Gold	600	.55	.50	.40	.40
1	.16	.03	Brett Trethewey	5,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
50c	1.40	.28½	Bridge River Ex.	23,300	1.07	1.15	1.04	1.04
1	.09	.01¾	Brownlee	44,900	.03¼	.03½	.02½	.02¾
1	.02½	.00¾	Buckingham	1,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	3.70	1.90	Buffalo Ankerite	3,425	3.20	3.25	3.08	3.15
No	.14	.05½	Buffalo Can.	6,800	.06	.06	.05½	.06
5	34.50	23.50	Bulolo	2,600	32.25	34.75	32.50	34.75
No	.05¼	.01½	Bunker Hill	36,600	.02¼	.02¼	.01½	.02
5s	1.20	1.00	B'Wana McKubwa	......	1.20	.....	.....	.....
No	.14	.02½	Canam Metals	500	.03	.05	.05	.05
1	.20	.05	Can. Kirkland	78,900	.07½	.09	.07¼	.09
No	.78	.38	Can. Malartic	20,375	.64	.65	.62	.64
1	.02¾	.00½	Capital Rouyn	4,500	.01	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	2.85	1.00	Cariboo Gold	500	1.20	1.34	1.20	1.20
1	.09	.01	Cartier Malartic	3,500	.04	.04	.03½	.04
1	.81½	.49	Castle Trethewey	17,737	.52½	.55	.54	.55
1	.16	.07	Cen. Manitoba	9,950	.09	.10	.08	.08½
1	.98	.54	Cen. Patricia	31,980	.85	.90	.85	.86
No	.16½	.05½	Chibougamau Pros.	33,100	.10	.11	.10½	.10½
No	.15½	.05	Church. M. & Mill.	11,700	.05	.05¾	.05	.05
No	.14	.05	Clericy (new)	4,600	.05	.06¾	.06	.06
1	.03¾	.01	Clifton Cons.	3,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
5	5.75	3.00	Coast Copper	275	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.00
1	.06¾	.02	Cobalt Contact	10,500	.02¼	.03	.02½	.03
1	.94½	.21	Columario	18,000	.21	.24	.20	.24
5	2.45	1.25	Coniagas	100	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85
No	1.60	.97	Coniaurum	1,885	1.30	1.33	1.21	1.30
25	170.25	118.00	Cons. Smelters	695	129.00	142.00	128.00	135.00
No	45.50	32.25	Dome Mines	4,505	39.25	43.15	39.50	43.00
No	.07½	.02	Dom. Explorers	700	.02¾	.03	.02	.03
1	.02½	.00¾	Dominion Kirk	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.02	.00½	Don Rouyn	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
1	.17½	.01	Duparquet	29,600	.10	.12	.10	.10
1	4.35	1.76	Eldorado	50,660	2.30	2.78	2.30	2.75
No	4.15	3.00	Falconbridge	4,645	3.42	3.60	3.40	3.45
1	.11½	.01¾	Federal	12,432	.04	.04½	.04¼	.04½
No	.07	.02¾	Gilbec	9,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03
No	3.75	.70	God's Lake	208,255	2.38	3.03	2.35	2.58
1	.29½	.08	Goldale	55,600	.26	.25	.22	.24
50c	.47	.42	Gold Belt	......	.43	.....	.....	.....
10	.57	.16	Goldfield	1,000	.27	.18	.16	.16½
1	.43	.17	Goodfish	1,500	.19	.20	.19	.20
1	.18½	.02½	Graham	29,200	.08¼	.08¾	.07½	.07½
1	1.09	.52	Granada	54,403	.65	.77	.65	.65½
No	.53	.20	Grandoro	6,400	.27	.32	.23	.23
1	1.22	.66	Green Stabell	36,870	.73	.78	.72	.75
1	.18	.05	Grozelle	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.48	.12	Grull Wihksne	500	.15	.12	.12	.12
1	2.50	1.28	Gunnar Gold	191,550	2.20	2.45	2.09	2.19
1	.53½	.13½	Halcrow Swayze	54,050	.18	.17	.14	.16
1	.15	.03¾	Harker	43,600	.10½	.10	.09	.10
1	.02¼	.00½	Hilltop	9,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
5	19.50	11.40	Hollinger	14,967	17.75	18.60	17.60	18.60
1	1.40	.93	Howey Gold	14,500	1.18	1.28	1.16	1.25
No	14.50	9.00	Hudson Bay	415	13.00	13.50	12.75	13.25
1	14.25	10.45	Inter. Mining	......	13.90	.....	.....	.....
1	6.25	4.00	Do., Pur. Warr.	......	5.00	.....	.....	.....
No	29.00	21.15	Int. Nickel	16,746	23.25	24.00	22.75	24.00
1	.48	.28	J. M. Cons. Gold.	114,260	.36	.46	.40	.42
1	.03	.00¾	Keora Mines	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
.	.32	.23	Kirk. Cons.	43,900	.29	.32	.29	.32
1	.73½	.45	Kirk. Hud. Bay	800	.60	.60	.60	.60
1	.05	.00¾	Kirk. Hunton	1,000	.01½	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
1	.76	.29	Kirkland Lake	14,225	.53	.56	.54	.56
1	.40½	.20	Kirk. Townsite	238,900	.21	.24	.22	.21½
20c	.02½	.01	Koot. Florence	1,000	.01¾	.01	.01	.01
1	.23	.02	Lakeland	3,500	.03	.02¾	.02½	.02¾
No	.18	.07	Lake Maron	10,200	.08	.09	.08	.08
1	54.50	42.00	Lake Shore	728	50.00	53.50	50.75	53.50
.	.35	.30	Lamaque Contact	158,450	.....	.35	.30	.31½
1	.26	.08	Lebel Oro	82,250	.11	.12	.10	.11
No	.22	.08	Lee Gold	17,000	.09	.09	.08	.09
No	7.75	4.05	Little Long Lac	14,701	6.60	7.10	6.50	6.80
1	3.05	1.85	Macassa	44,470	2.40	2.65	2.42	2.65
1	.08½	.01¾	Malrobic	19,200	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
No	.17	.09	Mandy	1,000	.10	.10	.10	.10
No	.40	.21½	Man. & Eastern	142,150	.32½	.38	.31¾	.37
1	1.00	.28	Maple Leaf	19,700	.36	.37	.34	.34
5	50.00	39.25	McIntyre	300	43.50	46.00	44.20	46.00
5	1.74	1.00	McKenzie Red L.	25,350	1.38	1.60	1.39	1.57
1	.75	.50	McKinley	......	.75	.....	.....	.....
No	.06¾	.01½	McLeod River	43,700	.04¾	.04½	.03¾	.03¾
1	.75	.39	McMillan	25,350	.64	.69	.64	.67
No	.53	.25	McWatters	53,600	.47	.50	.45	.50
1	1.21	.39½	McVittie	9,386	.45	.47	.44	.44
5	1.50	1.25	Mentor Exp. & Dev.	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....
No	2.47	1.60	Mining Corp.	1,170	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.75
1	.08½	.02½	Moffatt Hall	26,300	.05	.05	.04¾	.05
1	.20	.08½	Moneta	3,200	.13	.15½	.12½	.15½
1	.04	.01½	Murphy	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.09½	.02	Newbec	2,500	.03	.03½	.03	.30
1	.06¾	.03	Night Hawk Penn.	34,500	.03¾	.05½	.03¾	.05
5	2.85	2.00	Nipissing	1,200	2.30	2.25	2.15	2.25
No	45.05	33.25	Noranda	4,874	39.25	41.00	39.40	41.00
No	.54	.24	Nor. Canada	4,800	.26	.26	.25	.25
1	.27	.07	Osisko	500	.10	.09	.09	.09
1	.72	.34	Parkhill	14,875	.39	.39	.35	.36
1	.06	.01¾	Pawnee Kirk.	2,500	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
1	.31½	.19	Paymaster	50,282	.25	.27	.25	.25¾
1	1.44	.55	Pend Oreille	1,300	.57	.60	.60	.60
1	.05½	.01¾	Peterson Cobalt	6,000	.02¼	.02	.01¾	.02
1	1.85	1.35	Pickle Crow	13,450	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.35
1	14.15	10.75	Pioneer Gold B.C.	4,950	11.75	13.15	12.40	12.80
1	.08½	.01¾	Porcupine Crown	25,500	.03¼	.03¾	.03	.03
1	.03	.00½	Potter Doal	1,000	.01	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	1.75	1.02	Premier Gold	5,810	1.21	1.29	1.19	1.26
1	.06¾	.01¼	Preston E. Dome	11,200	.03½	.04	.03¼	.03¼
No	.60	.30	Prospectors Air's	......	.45	.....	.....	.....
No	.70	.15	Quebec Gold	73,375	.19	.23	.17	.17
No	.15	.05	Quemont	100	.06	.08	.08	.08
1	1.73	.27	Read Authier	53,736	1.33	1.60	1.35	1.60
1	1.29	.75	Reno	10,100	.89	.93	.88	.93
1	.07¾	.00½	Ribago	5,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.05½	.01½	Ritchie	3,000	.02	.02¾	.01¾	.02
1	.11¾	.01¾	Robb Montbray	82,500	.06½	.07	.06½	.07
1	6.30	1.75	San Antonio	19,302	5.30	5.70	5.25	5.40
1	1.43	.64	Sherritt Gordon	30,593	.68	.75	.65	.68
1	3.75	1.43	Siscoe	26,284	2.40	3.75	2.38	2.50
1	.07¾	.02¾	South Keora	1,000	.02½	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
No	.26½	.09½	South Tiblemont	11,000	.12	.13	.12	.12½
No	.46	.08½	Stadacona	50,910	.36	.36	.33	.34
1	.65	.31	St. Anthony	18,900	.51	.53	.50	.53
No	2.00	1.00	Sudbury Basin	5,377	1.40	1.55	1.40	1.48
1	.16½	.05	Sudbury Contact	5,610	.06	.07	.06	.06½
1	.11½	.00¾	Sudbury Mines	37,500	.07	.07¾	.06¾	.07¾
No	.18	.18	Sudbury Nickel	......	.18	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.44	Sullivan Cons.	22,564	.61	.61	.50	.57
1	3.30	1.29	Sylvanite	14,495	2.54	2.65	2.50	2.65
1	8.05	5.75	Teck Hughes	7,752	6.50	6.70	6.50	6.55
1	.59	.29	Thom. Cadillac	29,900	.47	.48	.46	.47
1	.76	.26	Towagmac	5,335	.42	.43	.40	.40
1	.85	.35	Treadwell	......	.40	.....	.....	.....
No	.02¼	.01	Vacuum Gas	6,000	.01½	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
No	1.22	.77	Ventures	28,745	.78	.99	.77	.85
1	.03¾	.01½	Vickers	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	1.53	.90	Waite Amulet	3,399	.95	.96	.90	.95
50c	.50	.06	Wayside	51,100	.08¾	.07¾	.06	.07½
1	.43	.18	White Eagle	26,900	.20	.22½	.18	.22½
1	.07½	.02¾	White Lake	2,000	.03	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
1	.18	.05	Wiltsey Coghlan	82,600	.07	.12	.08	.08½
1	.20	.05	Wood Kirkland	16,500	.12	.12	.11	.11
No	10.25	6.75	Wright-Hargreaves	8,327	8.95	9.25	8.95	9.25
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.33	.17	Acme Gas & Oil	22,950	.18	.23	.18½	.20
1	.20	.09	Admiral	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
1	1.60	.96	Ajax	15,665	1.00	1.13	.96	1.05
1	.25	.08	Alta. Pacific	12,549	.10	.16	.09½	.14
No	.35	.10	Associated	19,785	.15	.23	.10	.18½
No	.13	.04	Baltac	22,500	.04	.08	.04¾	.04¾
No	1.60	.60	Calgary & Ed.	8,950	.70	.99	.60	.75
1	.15	.05	Calmont	9,300	.06½	.12	.07	.10
1	.12	.05	Common Pete	9,200	.06	.08½	.05	.07½
No	.65	.27	Dalhousie	11,847	.25	.52	.27	.32
No	.30	.10	East Crest	15,800	.10	.18	.12	.14
No	.58	.09	Erie Gas	1,400	.10	.11	.11	.11
No	.75	.32	Foothills	500	.35	.40	.40	.40
No	.25	.20	High Sarcee	7,800	.20	.25	.23½	.23½
No	1.90	.90	Home	22,645	.96	1.40	.90	1.10
No	.05	.02	Homestead	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.25	.12	Homestead O. & G.	15,400	.23	.24	.19	.22
No	.44	.15	Lowery	5,300	.15	.24	.17	.21
No	.42	.20	Merland	6,800	.20	.30	.20	.23
No	.48	.10	Midwal	......	.15	.....	.....	.....
1	.33	.19	Model	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
5	.17½	.05	Nordon	18,800	.06	.09½	.05	.07½
No	.09	.03	Oil Selections	39,000	.03½	.05	.03	.04
No	.34	.10	Olga Gas & Oil	4,250	.14	.16	.10	.14½
1	1.10	.60	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	.60	.....	.....	.....
No	19.55	13.00	Royalite	567	14.00	14.30	13.00	14.00
1	.13	.06	Sarnia Oil	4,500	.06	.09½	.07	.07
20	.17	.07	South West Pete	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
No	.97	.63	Wainwright West	3,700	.86	.84½	.82½	.83½

Par Val.	Range 1933 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 1
1	.48	.13½	Bridge River Cons.	20,400	.16	.16	.13½	.16
50c	1.40	.28	Bridge River Exp.	48,290	1.12	1.14	.95	1.10
50c	.27	.18	B. R. Mountain Gold	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
100	99.00	99.00	B. C. Electric, pref.	......	99.00	.....	.....	.....
1	1.76	.51½	B. C. Nickel	2,260	.71	.73	.68	.70
1	1.25	.90	B. C. Silver	......	.90	.....	.....	.....
50c	.29	.10	Butte I.X.L.	850	.13	.10	.10	.10
1	.25	.15	Can. Rand	1,100	.16	.18	.18	.18
1	2.90	1.00	Cariboo Gold	2,385	1.20	1.27	1.20	.....
No	12.60	8.75	Coast Breweries	65	9.50	9.50	9.00	9.00
1	.45	.18	Congress Gold	9,550	.33	.35	.33	.34
25c	.02	.00¾	Cork Province	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.08	.05	Cotton Belt	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.06	.01½	Dalhousie Mines	8,200	.03	.02½	.02	.02
No	2.07	.25	Dentonia	22,700	.50	.47	.43	.45
1	.45	.14	Dunwell	2,000	.15	.15	.14	.14
No	.44½	.12	Fairview Amal.	4,300	.14	.14½	.12	.12
1	.12	.07½	Federal Gold	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.30	George Copper	......	.31	.....	.....	.....
50c	.02½	.01¼	George Enterprise	......	.01¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.06¾	.01¾	Georgia River	6,000	.01½	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
50c	.08	.01	Glacier Creek	......	.03	.....	.....	.....
1	.63	.33	Golconda	2,500	.35	.35	.33	.33
5c	.20	.13	Golconda Ex.	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
50c	.63½	.27	Gold Belt	2,700	.43	.38	.37	.37
50c	.51	.30	Gold Mountain	9,100	.38	.40	.37	.40
50c	.06	.02	Grandview	1,000	.02½	.02	.02	.02
No	.35	.18	Grange Mines	25,910	.20	.24	.20	.24
1	.50	.11	Grull Wihksne	11,950	.13	.13	.11	.13
No	.16	.04	Haida Gold	1,000	.04	.05	.05	.05
.25	5.80	5.25	Hecla	......	5.25	.....	.....	.....
.	.28	.18	Hedley Amal.	38,650	.24½	.28	.24	.28
No	.29	.10	Hedley Sterling	1,000	.12	.10	.10	.10
1	.09½	.04	Hercules Cons.	121,300	.05	.05½	.04	.05
No	.28	.07	Home Gold	10,400	.14	.13½	.12	.12½
1	.04	.01	Independence	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.04	.01½	Indian Mines	......	.02¾	.....	.....	.....
1	.15½	.10	Inter. Coal	5,000	.15½	.14	.14	.14
1	.42	.29	Jack Waite	1,000	.35	.32	.32	.32
50c	.65	.19	Kootenay Belle	2,000	.47	.50	.45	.46
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
25c	.01½	.00¾	L. & L. Cons.	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.01¾	.00¾	Lakeview	......	.00½	.....	.....	.....
No	2.95	2.40	Little Long Lac	......	2.95	.....	.....	.....
10c	.06	.02½	Lucky Jim	1,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	.40	.11	Mak Siccar	1,000	.28	.24	.24	.24
50c	.01½	.00½	Marmot Metals	......	.00¾	.....	.....	.....
10c	.33	.09	Meridian Mine	32,600	.11¾	.12	.09	.10½
5c	.04	.03¾	Metaline Metals	......	.03¾	.....	.....	.....
No	.85	.13	Minto Mines	32,650	.19	.20	.17	.18
25c	.01½	.00½	Mohawk	......	.01½	.....	.....	.....
1	.27	.26	Mont'y Ackerman	......	.27	.....	.....	.....
50c	.46½	.13	Morning Star	35,100	.17	.17	.13	.15
1	.05½	.01	Morton Woolsey	5,000	.01½	.01¾	.01	.01
50c	.09	.03	National Silver	11,000	.03½	.03¾	.03	.03¾
1	.13	.02	Native Sons	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
50c	1.30	.32	Nicola	14,950	.35	.36	.32	.34
50c	.17	.06¾	Noble Five	19,500	.07¾	.07½	.06¾	.07
No	.24	.10	Norgold	44,150	.22½	.22½	.20	.22½
1	.54	.12½	Pavilion	1,600	.50	.50	.48	.48
1	14.25	11.00	Pioneer Gold	3,934	11.75	13.00	11.00	12.85
50c	.18	.06¾	Porter Idaho	7,000	.09	.08½	.06¾	.06¾
No	.02½	.00¾	Premier Border	2,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.06	.03	Quatsino Copper	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
50c	.19	.06	Red Hawk	......	.06	.....	.....	.....
No	.27	.09	Reeves McDonald	2,100	.15	.13	.13	.13
1	1.25	.75	Reno Gold	18,075	.92	.97	.86	.96
1	.15	.04	Reward Mining	5,500	.05	.05	.04	.04
No	.27	.13	Richfield Cariboo	......	.13	.....	.....	.....
1	.03½	.01	Rufus Argenta	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	.05	.02	Ruth Hope	......	.02	.....	.....	.....
1	.55	.27	Sally Mines	1,000	.25	.29	.29	.29
50c	.35	.10	Salmon Gold	3,400	.12	.13	.10	.10
1	.09	.04	Silverado	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
25c	.04¾	.02	Silvercrest	9,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
20c	.17	.04	Silversmith	......	.08	.....	.....	.....
50c	.03½	.01	Snowflake	14,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.46	.18	Standard Gold	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
10	6.00	4.75	Sunshine	......	5.85	.....	.....	.....
1	.28	.20	Sunloch	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
No	1.20	.36	Taylor Bridge	17,200	.43	.43	.40	.40
1	.65	.35	Taylor Windfall	7,800	.45	.43	.40	.40
25c	.05	.04	Thurlow Gold	......	.04	.....	.....	.....
5	.25	.20	Toric	......	.20	.....	.....	.....
50c	.28	.04½	United Empire	1,000	.14½	.15	.15	.15
No	3.50	1.40	Vidette Gold	1,425	2.10	2.05	2.00	2.00
No	.24	.06	Viking	18,500	.07¾	.07½	.06	.07½
No	.27½	.08	Waterloo Gold	7,500	.09	.10	.08	.09
25c	.03	.01	Waverly Tangier	12,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01½	.01½
50c	.47	.06½	Wayside	25,780	.07	.08	.06¾	.08
20c	.03	.01½	Wellington	10,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.44	.21	White Eagle	2,000	.24	.21	.21	.21
1	.10½	.04	Whitewater	1,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
			OIL STOCKS					
1	.15½	.03	Amalgamated	1,700	.09	.10	.08	.08
1	.08	.03	Anaconda	5,000	.03	.04	.03½	.04
No	.12	.04½	Askalta	......	.05	.....	.....	.....
1	.10	.07	Brit. Dominion	......	.07	.....	.....	.....
1	.10½	.05	Crow's Nest	3,000	.06	.06	.05	.06
No	.09½	.03	Devenish	1,500	.05	.05	.04½	.04½
No	.01½	.00½	Fabyan Pete	20,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.16½	.06	Freehold	1,300	.07	.07	.06	.06
No	.13	.05	Hargal	1,200	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.35	.14	High Sarcee	400	.19	.22	.18	.22
No	.05	.00½	Madison	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
No	.35	.05	Marjon Oil	3,000	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.05½	.02½	McD. Segur Ex.	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.47	.25	McLeod	600	.31	.30	.30	.30
No	.22	.12	Mercury	8,300	.13	.13½	.12½	.13½
No	.22	.10	Mill City Pete	150	.14	.10	.10	.10
No	.18	.05½	Okalta	1,500	.06½	.06	.05½	.05½
100	30.00	18.00	Do., pref.	......	30.00	.....	.....	.....
No	.17	.05½	Pacalta Oil	4,700	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
No	.75	.14	Ranchmen's	......	.62	.....	.....	.....
No	.04	.02½	Richfield	......	.02½	.....	.....	.....
1	.42	.20	Spooner	650	.24	.26	.21	.21
No	.11½	.04½	United	400	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	.50	.11	Vanalta	3,350	.15	.16	.12	.12
1	.20	.10	Vulcan	......	.10	.....	.....	.....
1	.35	.15	Wellington Oil	......	.33	.....	.....	.....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Acme Gas†	2c.	.....	McIntyre	$2	4.34
Ajax Oil	8c.	7.62	Mercury Oils‡	4c.	.....
Bralorne	60c.	3.80	Merland Oils‡	5c	.....
Bulolo Gold‡	60c.	.....	Model Oils	3c.	.....
Coast Brew	92c.	10.22	Nipissing	12½c.	.....
Coniagas‡	12½c.	.....	Noranda‡	$1	.....
Cons. Smelters	1.00	.....	Petrol Oil‡*	1c	.....
Dome Mines	$2+$1.50	8.14	Premier	12c.	9.52
Falconbridge	5c.	.....	Pioneer, B.C.	80c.	6.25
Goldfield Cons.‡*	5c.	.....	Royalite	50c.	3.57
Hollinger	65c.+40c.	5.65	San Antonio†	5c.	.....
Howe Sound	$3	.....	Siscoe	12+3c.	4.90
Howey Gold	6c.	.....	Sylvanite	20+5c.	.....
Int. Coal & Coke‡	1c	.....	Teck Hughes	60c.	9.16
Int. Nickel c.	10c.	.....	Wright-Har	40+15c.	5.94
Lake Shore	$2+$1	5.60			

‡Interim. †Initial. *Paid in 1933.

Unlisted Mining Stocks

August 7, 1934

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Adanac	.19	.24	Johnson Nipigon	..	.20
Ardeen	.35	.40	Jomac Synd.	32.00	37.00
Afton Mines	.30	.33	Kenty Gold	.	.65
Alschbach	.06	...	Kirk. Gold Belt	.30	.32
Arntfield Gold	.88	.95	Kowkash	.07	.08
Arntfield Synd.	.90	1.00	La Roche	.12	.15
Bailor Gold	.21½	.22½	Layayette L. Lac	.17	.20
Bankfield Gold	1.13	1.18	Long Lac Adair	.42	.47
Bathurst	.02½	.03½	Long Lac Lagoon	.35	.36
B. C. Nickel	.81	.86	Lamaque Gold	1.80	2.10
Beattie	1.25	1.30	Lamaq. Cont. Un.	75.00	90.00
Bidgood	.02½	.03½	McFarlane L. Lac	.32	.34
Big Long Lac	.16	.20	MacL. Cockshutt	.63	.66
Bur-Ley Long Lac	.16	.18	McQuaig R. Lake	.33	.36
Casey Mtn. Syn.	150.00	..	Magnet Lake	.26	.29
Can. Matachewan	.16	.19	Makwa Champ'ne	.40	.44
Can. Pandora	..	.15	Mandalay Gold	.23	.25
Can. Radium	.10	.14	Matachewan Can.	.15	.18
Canusa Mining	.05½	.07½	Metals Devel.	.04½	.06½
Casey Contact	.32	.34	Middle Bay	.26	.30
Casey Mtn. Oper. Synd.	150.00	..	Minefinders	2.00	3.50
Casey Summti	.68	.73	Martin-Bird Un.	16.00	20.00
Cent. Porc.	.47	.54	Montague Gold	3.00	3.75
Clover Gold	.32	.34	Murwood	.33	.37
Cochenour Wil.	95.00	110.00	Mosher Gold	.24	.27
Columario (old)	.14	.18	Mosher Long Lac	.24	.27
Condor Cons.	.42	.45	Muton Long Lac	.28	.30
Continental Kirk.	.07	.09	Nicola	.31	.35
Crown Reserve	.03	.05½	Nu Sigma Gold	24.00	26.00
Demers Placer	.98	1.03	Pontiac Rouyn	.70	.80
Dennison Cop.	.02	.04	Powell Rouyn	1.10	1.20
Dunlop Cons.	.05½	.06½	Quebec Eureka	.11	.14
El Bonanza	.16	.20	Queen Lebel	.18	.21
Forty-four Gold	13.00	14.00	Rice Lake	.40	.43
Four Nations	..	.22	Rice Lake Units	.	35.00
Fox Lake Gold	23.00	25.00	Rouyn Reward	.36	.40
Francoeur	.	.25	Roche Long Lac	.28	.30
Glenora Gold	.39	.44	Sakoose	.73	.76
Gold Eagle	.60	.63	Smelter Gold	.28	.30
Golden Long Lac Unit	19.00	22.00	So. McK. Island	.41	.43
Goldside Stk.	.22	.25	Talisman Gold	..	.80
Gr. Bear Dev.	.	.25	Tashota Goldfield	.68	.75
Gr. Bear Lake M.	.20	.27	Tiblemont Island	1.40	1.50
Gabrielle	.65	.70	Toburn	1.30	1.35
Hardrock	.97	1.04	Trafalgar L. Lac	.32	.36
Hardrock Un.	95.00	100.00	Wendigo	.87	.95
Herbin L. Un.	16.00	18.00	Wingold	.43	.46
Horseshoe	.05½	.07	Witch Bay Gold	5.25	6.00
Hudson Pat.	.62	.66	Wells L. Lac	.28	.30
Island Lake	.08	.11	West Red Lake	..	.28
Jellicoe	.20	.24	Ymir Yankee Girl	.44	.48
			Young Davidson	.28	.32

Source of quotations on application. Not guaranteed.

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

(Transaction for Week to Aug. 1.)

Par Val.	Range 1933 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close July 25 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Aug. 1
1	.09¾	.03	Alexandria	1,500	.04½	.04	.03	.04
25c	.03¾	.01	Bayview	6,000	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
20c	.08½	.03	Beaver Silver	14,800	.04½	.04¾	.04	.04¾
25c	.03¾	.01	Bluebird	......	.01	.....	.....	.....
1	3.70	2.10	Bradian Gold	5,475	2.95	3.40	2.80	3.25
No	16.95	9.85	Bralorne	1,847	15.90	16.00	14.10	16.00

PUBLIC OFFERING OF SHARES AT 45c.

Canadian Mining Projects, Limited

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Authorized Capital 6,000,000 Shares N.P.V. Public Issue 1,800,000 Shares, Treasury 2,495,000, Properties 1,705,000.

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

President—G. R. LAYCOCK, Manager, The Manitoba Chamber of Mines.
Vice-President—W. J. DICKSON, Director, San Antonio Gold Mines, Ltd.
Treasurer—C. S. LANGILLE, Manager, Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.
Director—W. S. TOMLINSON, President, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd.
Director—A. J. McLAREN, B.A., B.A.Sc., until recently Inspector of Mines for the Province of Manitoba.

Auditors: GEO. A. TOUCHE & CO. Winnipeg, Manitoba

Registrar and Transfer Agents: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY — WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL

Bankers: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Portage Ave. Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

HEAD OFFICE: 611 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. **TORONTO OFFICE: 1307 Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.**

The proceeds of this offering of shares at **45** cents is being applied by C.M.P. Ltd. to the direct development of its two outstanding gold properties, The McCafferty at Wekusko Lake, Manitoba, and The North Star-Gold Shower at Morton Lake, Manitoba.

And also to perpetuate itself throughout the years by maintaining an aggressive policy in securing preferred prospects.

In its two major undertakings C.M.P. Ltd. has two of the more highly rated gold properties of Manitoba, which opinion is based on the evidence furnished through extensive preliminary work, including over 300 trenches cut through overburden and rock and the taking of over 1200 channel samples by engineers. **Approximately $100,000 has been spent on these two properties in determining that they justify advanced exploration and development.**

Principal Operation No. 1: The McCafferty

(At Wekusko Lake, 10 miles by road and 16 miles by boat north of Mile 81, Hudson Bay Railway.)

Indicated Ore Shoot — In the McCafferty C.M.P. Ltd. has a property on which an indicated ore shoot has been exposed for a length of 286 feet with an average gold content of 0.47 oz. across an average width of 2.5 feet. With gold at $20.00 per oz. this is equivalent to $9.70 per ton; at $35.00 it equals $16.45 in gold per ton. Over its exposed length the vein varies between 9 inches and 5 feet in width, but in a few places widths up to 8 feet are attained.

Good Widths and Free Gold at 90 ft. Level — At the main shaft on the 90-foot level 75 feet of drifting on the vein disclosed widths of from 4 to 5 feet with free gold showing fairly abundantly.

Representative Sample Values — Assay values (gold at $20.67) obtained from channel-sampling of a section of the vein at 5-foot intervals along the exposed ore shoot north of the main shaft are as follows:— $0.80, $7.20, $4.40, $4.00, $0.40, $19.00, $51.80, $32.00, trace, $3.29, $2.00, $1.60, $34.00, $10.40, $8.80, $2.40, $9.60, $5.20, $1.60, $1.20, trace, $0.80, $1.20, $4.00, $0.20, $3.00, $9.80, $3.40, $0.80, $2.80, $0.40, $6.80, $18.80, $6.40.

Probable Extension of Ore Shoot to Southwest — It is expected that further work will add considerably to the length of the known ore shoot for the following reasons:

(1) To the southwest where it passes under very heavy overburden the vein is strong and persistent and the values high, the last four trenches in this direction south of the main shaft and spaced at five-foot intervals having given values across the full width of the vein of $58.00, $29.60, $24.00 and $32.00 respectively (gold at $20.67).

Vein and Assays at South Shaft — (2) One hundred and sixty feet further south where the vein reappears on higher ground at a second shaft 27 feet deep it is 6 feet wide and in a few trenches sampled at this point values of from $0.80 to $22.00 were obtained.

Vein to North of Indicated Ore Shoot — (3) Considerable stretches along the vein to the north of the exposed shoot could not be sampled because of heavy overburden but a few trenches gave values up to $11.20.

Vein Traced for 1600 ft. — The vein has been traced over 1,600 feet.

Geology — The gold-quartz bodies occur in a zone of chlorite and sericite schist in rhyolitic lavas and are principally exposed on the King George and adjacent mineral claims.

The quartz contains cracks and seams mineralized with fine grained pyrite which give it a banded appearance near the walls of the vein. Very fine gold is abundant in some of these cracks.

Conclusions and Recommendations — After a preliminary examination of the gold quartz deposit on the McCafferty group of claims and after a careful study of all the available reports and records the Company's engineers are of the opinion that the McCafferty property is a prospect of outstanding merit.

Diamond Drilling and Underground Development Planned — The Company has had a crew of men at work since early in June repairing camps and trenching and check sampling the deposit; they now propose:—

(1) to undertake immediate diamond drilling operations to test the vein at the 100-foot horizon with a series of closely spaced drill holes. It is estimated that from 3000 to 5000 feet of drilling will be required;

(2) at an early date to sink the main shaft from its present depth of 90 feet to 250 feet and drift on the vein both north and south at this horizon.

Principal Operation No. 2: The North Star—Gold Shower

(23 miles east of Heming Station, on the Sherritt Gordon Railway.)

Widespread Occurrence of Gold in North Star Gold Shower Veins — Gold occurs widespread over the North Star and Gold Shower veins. The best sample values were obtained over a length of 380 feet on the No. 3 or main North Star vein on the North Star No. 1 mineral claim, and over a length of approximately 500 feet on the north end of the Gold Shower vein on the Gold Rock mineral claim.

Geological Survey Report Favorable — In commenting on the Morton Lake in Summary Report, 1930, Part "C," of the Geological Survey of Canada, Dr. J. F. Wright states: "The wide belt of volcanic rocks surrounding the North Star deposit and extending northward from the west end of Reed Lake appears to be a promising area wherein to prospect intensively for gold bearing deposits."

212 Trenches — That this has been done in the vicinity of the North Star deposit is evidenced by the fact that 212 trenches have been cut along the main veins on the North Star and Gold Shower breaks alone and over 1000 channel samples have been taken by engineers in sampling the property. However, many stretches along the vein system remain unsampled because of swamps and muskeg.

3000 Feet Diamond Drilling Recommended — The property was examined in June, 1934, by John Drybrough, consulting mining engineer. Mr. Drybrough states that sufficient surface trenching has been done and recommends a minimum of approximately 3000 feet of diamond drilling to be supplemented later by additional diamond drilling if required. Mr. Drybrough's report is on file at the Company's head office.

NORTH STAR VEIN

On the North Star Vein the sampling of 41 trenches in 1932 gave the following results:

Trench	Sample Width Ft.	Value $20.00 Gold
2	0.5	$15.20
3	0.4	62.20
4	0.8	12.40
5	1.0	2.40
6	4.0	8.00
	2.8	6.80
7	5.0	10.80
	3.5	3.20
8	2.0	7.60
14	5.0	3.80
	4.5	4.00
15	2.5	2.80
16	3.5	6.80
18	4.0	7.60
19	2.5	2.80
20	3.1	5.20
23	3.7	3.20
24	3.0	12.80
	5.0	28.00
25	2.3	2.80
26	3.5	2.00
	5.0	14.00
27	5.0	2.80
	4.5	6.20
28	3.0	21.80
31	1.7	20.80
33	1.5	10.80
34	0.7	10.80
37	1.0	10.80
	1.5	7.20
40	0.8	11.60
	1.3	2.00

Eight trenches sampled gave values below $1.00.

Some assays over wider widths along this vein were:

Trench	Sample Width Ft.	Value $20.00 Gold
7	6.8	7.45
8	8.5	7.66
14	9.5	3.80
15	6.0	4.47
25	13.0	14.34
27	30.0	3.34

Recent sampling has checked these results. However, with gold at the present price of $35.00 the above values are appreciably increased.

GOLD SHOWER VEIN

Recent sampling of the Gold Shower vein gave some very interesting results over a length of 225 feet. A section 55 feet long averaged 0.434 oz. across an average width of 3.12 feet. At $20.00 gold this equals $8.73 per ton, at $35.00 it is equivalent to $15.20; a second adjoining section 170 feet long averaged 1.15 oz. of gold across an average width of 14 inches. At $20.00 gold this equals $23.10 per ton but with gold at $35.00 the value is increased to $40.35 per ton. Eighty feet further north a third section on the edge of the muskeg gave the following assays from three trenches cut at 10-foot intervals:

1.0 feet—$36.00
2.0 feet—$18.00
8.5 feet—$ 8.40

Check sampling confirms the existence of interesting values over an exposed length of between 500 and 600 feet toward the north of this vein.

A section further south gave:

Trench	Sample Width Ft.	Value $20.00 Gold
1064	2.2	$ 4.00
1090	2.7	45.20
1116	2.4	9.20

Other Properties: Owned or Controlled by C.M.P. Ltd.

(1) The Lehaney Gold Group of Sturgeon Lake, Ont.
(2) The McKinnon Gold Group, in Ontario, east end of the Central Manitoba gold field.
(3) The Outlook Group (west of Rice Lake, Central Manitoba).
(4) The Sturgeon Group (west of Sturgeon Lake, N.W. Ontario).
(5) The Mitzi Group, God's Lake, Manitoba.

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This issue is offered as a speculation of merit. While the offering is one of the largest yet initiated in Midwest Canada, investors studying the information herein with reference to The McCafferty and The North Star-Gold Shower and keeping in view the general policy of the Company will, we believe, be impressed with the substantial outlook for its shares as a mining investment.

All statements herein are believed to be a fair representation and are obtained from reliable and adequately qualified sources.

HEAD OFFICE 611 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. — CANADIAN MINING PROJECTS, LIMITED — TORONTO OFFICE Suite 1307, Canada Permanent Bldg.

FRASER RIVER CO. HAS TOUGH JOB HAULING DREDGE

Finds Tugboats Useless — Uses Donkey Engines Against Current

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Tugboats were found inadequate for the job of towing the gold dredge of the Fraser River Golds from tidewater to its permanent location in the Hope area, and donkey engines and three-inch cables are now being used against the swift current of the river.

The hydraulic dredge is now within 14 miles of Jones Creek, where it will go to work on Union Bar as soon as possible. Once the dredge has reached this location a 2,000 horsepower hydro plant will be installed and this will furnish the motive power for operations during the next three years, as it is believed by Dr. G. H. Worthington, president of the company, that sufficient gold bearing gravel is in the bar to occupy the dredge that long, working 24 hours a day.

Fraser River Golds Ltd. controls beach and placer leases on the Fraser for 127 miles. The dredge is similar to one operated by R. C. Sweezey at Valleyfield, Que., which is said to have the world record for removal of sand and gravel, having handled 1,000,000 cubic yards in one month.

John D. Gilmour,
B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., (Toronto)
CONSULTING
FOREST ENGINEER
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE, PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS. MEMBER CANADIAN SOCIETY AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF FOREST ENGINEERS.
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Old Maps and Reports Now Being Dusted Off

Far-reaching as has been the effect of the high price of gold it was not until recently that its effect on the demand for old geological maps and reports was made known.

The Canadian Department of Mines at Ottawa reports that old maps and surveys which have been lying on dust covered shelves for as much as 35 years are now playing a very active part in the present intensive search for gold across Canada's mineral front. Many of these old publications have taken on a new significance, following the rise in the price of gold and the attendant efforts to disclose sources of the metal, or to develop known sources, areas that had escaped intensive prospecting or had been regarded as unworthy of serious attention. In view of the new possibilities for profitable existence facing the lower grade areas, the notations and mappings of early geologists are now of great interest and the Bureau of Economic Geology states that requests are pouring in for maps and reports on areas long since relegated to a shelf and forgotten.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO AIR TROUBLES OF WAYSIDE CON.

Ask Members to Submit All Data on Share Transactions

Latest move on the part of shareholders of Wayside Consolidated Gold Mines, who are determined to air thoroughly all phases of this company's operations in the past few months, is to request the Toronto Stock Exchange to examine all details of Wayside stock transactions. The stock exchange committee has consented to do this and is requesting all members to submit full details of the transaction to the executive committee immediately.

When the committee is armed with all sales and purchases of Wayside stock in the period from June 5 to June 20 including the aims of purchasers and vendors, it will attempt to seek a solution to the problem as to why this stock should drop from 33 cents to 11 cents in about fifteen days. In the meantime, H. C. Wilmot is going ahead with his independent examination of the property.

Gold Mountain Centre of New Staking Rush

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The main crosscut tunnel at the Gold Mountain property in Hedley district has picked up a quartz stringer similar to that which led to the Maple Leaf vein in the upper tunnel, according to word from the mine. The stringer is a few inches wide and strongly defined. Presence of arsenopyrite and other conditions arouses expectations that the main ore body will be encountered within the next 100 ft., according to plan.

Considerable interest in Gold Mountain has been aroused in the Hedley camp, and considerable new staking has been done. The drilling crew at Gold Mountain is progressing at the rate of about eight ft. a day.

Tunnelling Started at Pacific Eastern

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA. — Tunnelling operations have commenced at Pacific Eastern Gold adjoining Pioneer in the Bridge River district, according to latest reports. Present underground work is in the form of a test tunnel to determine the nature and value of the formation on the west side of Cadwallader Creek.

The tunnel is now in 160 ft. and is being driven forward with three shifts. The portal is about 600 ft. from Pioneer boundary line.

When the formation has been thoroughly tested, it is understood that a shaft will be sunk to depth and crosscuts driven in an effort to intersect Pioneer's vein system.

The road to the property has been built for five and a half miles and a site cleared for a camp to accommodate 60 men.

Montague Gold Opens Up Four Properties in N. S.

Montague Gold Mines, an amalgamation of the Lawson, De Wolf, Rose and Montague properties in Halifax County, N.S., reports that present development indications warrant the opening up of the Lawson, St Patrick, De Wolf and Rose properties. When and if this is done the mill that is now operating at 50 tons capacity will be increased, officials state.

The four compartment shaft has been sunk to a depth of 425 ft. with a total of 3,500 ft. of development work done on the 200, 300 and 400-ft. levels. The company reports average values including a high-grade, of .5 to 1 ounce and that 18 months of ore have been developed ahead of the mill. Of an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000. in $1 par value shares 700,000 shares were outstanding as at July 20. The company is being financed by Minefinders Ltd.

Hudson Bay Mining Co. Restore Half Pay Cut

Announcement has been made by Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Co. of the restoration of half of the 11 per cent wage cut imposed in July, 1932. This action was decided upon following a conference between company officials and employees. The new scale of wages will go into effect August 10 and will be retroactive to the present month.

As a result of the conference also, a committee of five members of the employees' welfare board has been appointed to investigate living conditions and costs in Flin Flon. It is the hope of the committee that ways will be found to reduce the cost of living.

ASSETS OF $15,925 LIABILITIES $8,132 SHOWN BY NICOLA

Up to July 1, 47,000 Lbs. of Concentrates Shipped to Smelter

Current assets of $15,925, including cash of $8,816, as compared with current liabilities of $18,132 are shown by the balance sheet of Nicola Mines and Metals as at June 30, 1934, published with a report reviewing operations at the company's property from April 8, 1933, when work was started, to July 1, 1934. A mortgage of $65,000 is also outstanding on the property, repayable at the rate of 10 per cent of the company's smelter returns, subject to minimum annual payments of $10,000.

Nicola Mines and Metals was formed early in 1933 to acquire the bankrupt gold-silver-lead properties of the Planet Mines and Reduction Co. and since that time has carried out an aggressive development programme on the acquired property which comprises 19 claims, known as the Donohoe and Planet groups, situated on Mineral Hill in the Stump Lake section of the Nicola Mining division of B. C. Since June 1, 1933 over 5,600 ft. of underground work has been completed and results have been fairly encouraging. Ten diamond drill holes were put down to prove the vein at depth.

R. M. Stewart, M.E., the company's consulting engineer, recently made an examination of development to date and has recommended that the Enterprise vein be developed farther north and south on the present levels. He suggests that further work on the Joshua vein be confined for the present to the 500 and 700 ft. levels and that the Tubal Cain shear north drift be extended under the old workings.

Operations of the mill which was put into production on May 29 have been satisfactory to date, the report states. Up to July 1, 47,000 pounds of concentrates had been transported for shipment to the smelter.

SHAFT AT B.R.X. REACHES 500 FT.

Crosscut to be Started as Depth Objective Realized

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The incline shaft at B.R.X. mine in Bridge River has now reached its objective at 500 ft. The crosscut will be driven in a few days, as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed.

The shaft was started last March and was carried close to the California vein most of the way. A consistent betterment in values is reported. From the surface down to the No. 3 level (a depth of about 425 ft.) a substantial tonnage assaying from $3 to $8 has been indicated. Below No. 3 level at a vertical depth of 400 ft. the diamond drill cut eight ft. of .75 oz. gold ore. The highest values in the vein are expected to be found on the footwall side, which will be reached by the short crosscut from the bottom of the shaft.

Central Manitoba Mines Settle Claim for $20,000

Arising from the financing of the W.A.D.Syndicate, the claim of shareholders of Central Manitoba Mines against certain directors, the W. A. D. Syndicate, and Central Manitoba Mines has been settled, according to word from Winnipeg.

W. Hurst, president of Central Manitoba, announces that by the terms of the agreement, the plaintiffs agree to settle their $30,000 claim for $20,000 plus $3,500 for legal costs. The defendants agree to pay $1,000 in cash at once, a further $4,000 on August 15, and the remaining $18,500 by October 15. As security, the defendants have deposited with the Royal Trust Co. 300,000 shares of fully paid up stock of Central Manitoba.

The action was started originally against T. C. Anderson, H. C. Davis, A. D. Miles, A. M. S. Ross, H. A. Wentworth, former directors W.A.D.Syndicate and Central Manitoba Mines, Ltd., to force restitution of $30,000 diverted from the treasury to finance a private project of the W.A.D.Syndicate.

Hercules Making Shipment To Smelter at Tacoma, B.C.

The management of Hercules Consolidated Mining Co. operating on the Pacific coast, announces that sacked ore from the new workings on Dorothea claim will shortly be sent to the Tacoma Smelter. Under shipping arrangements already made, transportation costs will be $3.50 a ton.

The management reports that an option agreement severing the Dorothea property has been somewhat modified, and that payment due July 30, was met about a week in advance of that date. It is hoped, officially, that proceeds from ore shipments will cover development costs.

Mill Put in Operation At Phoenix Molybdenite

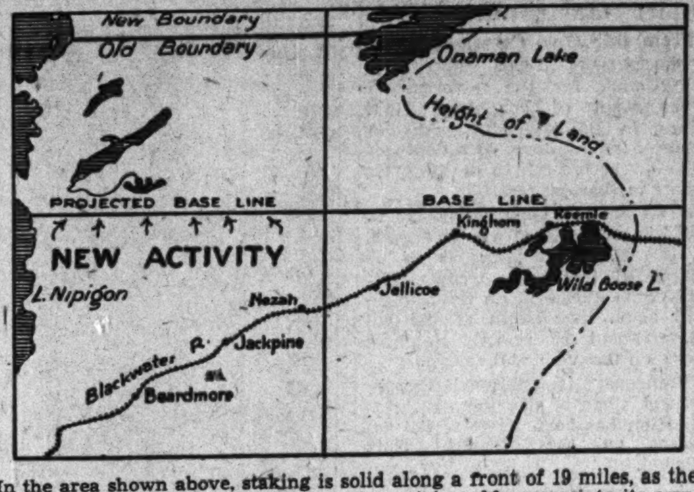
The 50-ton mill purchased in 1931 from the old Renfrew Molybdenite Corp. turned over for the first time on the property of Phoenix Molybdenite Corp, in Bagot Twp., Renfrew County, Ont., according to the word from the company's office.

The company is a comparatively old one, having been incorporated in September, 1923, with an Ontario charter. The shaft is now at a depth of 50 ft. with an objective of 150 ft. The company has an authorized capitalization of $500,000 in $1 par value shares and has to date 498,000 shares outstanding. It is headed by F. L. Stinson, of Toronto, and has been financed by I. H. Perigoe & Co., Toronto stockbrokers who are selling agents for the product.

Obituary

Prof. J. J. Sederholm, former mines director of the Geological Commission of Finland, died recently, according to word received from that country. Prof. Sederholm was well known in Canada, having lectured at Queen's University and University of Toronto.

Jellicoe Area Gets Spotlight



In the area shown above, staking is solid along a front of 19 miles, as the Beardmore-Jellicoe area, long known to contain gold, comes into its own. The Mines Department of the Ontario Government reports that 10 new gold discoveries have been reported since June 15. The boundary between the Port Arthur and the Kowkash mining divisions is being changed, as shown above, and the base line for control continued from the east border of the Nipigon Forest Reserve.

Jellicoe Grabs Spotlight 19 Miles Now Staked Solid

Report Ten Gold Discoveries Made Since June 15 — Government May Rush Survey Work This Fall

With ten gold discoveries reported from the area since June 15, the Beardmore-Jellicoe district, north of Lake Superior, has, in the past few weeks, flung former diffidence to the winds, and jumped squarely into the middle of the mining spotlight.

While the country between Wild Goose Lake and Lake Nipigon has long been known to contain gold, it has usually been regarded as a rather undistinguished neighbor of the very distinguished Long Lac Gold area, immediately to the east. Various mining engineers had reported on a geological formation favorable to gold deposits, but for some reason or other, the Jellicoe area did not have the popular appeal that its neighbor, the Long Lac area, possessed. Government surveyors had extended the base line for control as far as the easterly borders of the Nipigon Provincial Forest Reserve, but no farther.

May Extend Base Line

There was no particular reason why they should extend the base line the additional 20 odd miles to Lake Nipigon.

In 1926 operations were started at the old Beardmore property, which were continued sporadically until last year. Then, the powerful Newmont interests, which had acquired the Beardmore property, started an aggressive development programme, which culminated this April, when the company now called the Northern Empire Mines, shipped its first gold brick. By May, the Northern Empire, first producer in the area, was, with its new 100-ton mill, treating ore averaging .3 ounces in gold from development work.

This success started the area on its way. Prospectors began entering the district, until now, on a frontage of 19 miles, the Ontario Mines Department reports, ground is staked solid. As a result, the department is seriously considering extending the base line for control west, from the border of the Nipigon Forest Reserve, to Lake Nipigon. It is possible, but not certain, The Financial Post is informed, that this survey will be put through this autumn, so that the new mining claims may have something to "tie to."

Among the mining men at present active in the area are such well known mining names as Springer, Woods and Cartwright, it is reported.

Jellicoe For Short

The Jellicoe area is still known among reactionary and lithe-tongued mining men by its Indian name of Namewaminikan, after the Namewaminikan River which flows through the area en route to Lake Nipigon. It is an area profusely scattered with small lakes, and easily accessible by the Canadian National Railways which runs through the district. Geologists report that the stone formations are almost identical with those in the Long Lac district. The veins uncovered to date are small and high grade.

In keeping with a policy of constructing township lines six miles apart instead of the former mine, the Ontario government is this season moving the boundary line which divides the Port Arthur Mining division, adding three miles to the Port Arthur division, in which the Jellicoe area lies, and taking three miles from the Kowkash division.

At the Mines

Aldermac Mines—The company has completed repairs and replacements to its plant, which was damaged by fire some weeks ago, and has resumed production, according to advice from the company's property in the Rouyn mining district of Ontario. The milling rate at the present time is around 300 tons daily and this will be gradually stepped up to 500 tons.

* * *

Ardeen Gold Mines—It is reported that another vein 4½ ft. wide has been cut in the west crosscut, approximately 65 ft. from the shaft on the 875-ft. level. Development work is under way on several levels and encouraging results, it is said, are being obtained throughout the mine.

* * *

Bailor Gold Mines—William E. Bailor, president of this company, has just returned from the company's properties and reports that the surface crew engaged in exploratory work has been increased from 26 to 42 men. The original discovery is being blasted for cyannell sampling, and a new vein has been encountered in the shear zone on the Shirley claim recently optioned from Shirley Cragg.

* * *

Dunlop Consolidated—A report from J. C. Finnan, engineer in charge of prospecting and surface explorations at the holding of this company in the Long Lac area states that the north shear zone, 12 ft. in width has been uncovered for a length of 50 ft. A quartz vein over five ft. wide and allegedly well mineralized has been disclosed.

* * *

God's Lake Gold Mines—Latest reports from the company's property advise that the west drift on the 275-ft. level is averaging .536 ounce of gold per ton over a width of 5.1 ft. The present length is reported to be 21 ft., with the full width of the ore not exposed by the drift.

* * *

Kirkland Gold Belt—Shaft sinking is making good progress, having reached a depth of 722 ft. according to latest reports. Sinking and timbering are expected to be completed early this month. To date the shaft has been timbered to a depth of 700 ft.

* * *

Lafayette Long Lac—The company has let a contract for 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling. It is understood that drilling is to commence immediately.

* * *

Long Lac Adair—Frank Leslie, engineer in charge of operations at this company's property in the Long Lac area, states that assays on the No. 5 drill hole yielded $35 ton. It is stated that further samples will be available shortly.

* * *

Long Lac Gold Syndicate—A group of claims comprising 240 acres adjoining the Long Lac Adair property in the Little Long Lac area has been acquired by Long Lac Gold Syndicate. A large programme of exploration and development work is to be proceeded with, it is understood.

* * *

Red Crest Gold Mines—A. A. Crombie, president, reports that assays from the first diamond drill hole have been received. The core gave values of $28.40 across a width of one ft. three inches, at a depth of 127 ft. The sludge for five ft. from 125 to 130 ft., gave $10 per ton over the whole five ft. The 40 ft. of mineralization from 140 to 180 ft. gave values up to $2 per ton. In making these assays gold is taken at $20 per ounce.

* * *

Smelter Gold Mines — Diamond drillers have been secured and the work of exploring below the fault at the 239-ft. level has been started, according to Hugh C. McRae, president of this company. Surface crews have been augmented, and exploration is being carried on along the strike of the Akers vein.

* * *

St. Anthony Gold Mines—Is about to make its fourth shipment of gold bullion valued at approximately $20,000, and representing about three weeks run at the mill of 100 tons daily. The company reports that the grade is holding $12 per ton.

* * *

Thompson-Cadillac Mines—Construction of the 150-ton mill at the company's property in Cadillac twp., Quebec, is almost completed and it is expected that it will be ready for production within a few weeks. It is hoped to have the mill operating at full capacity by November 1. Ore reserves are placed at 60,000 tons, sufficient to run the mill at capacity for over a year.

* * *

West Red Lake—With an objective of 200 ft. where a crosscut will be run to the vein the shaft on the property of this company is now down to 150 ft. The company reports that a parallel vein has been discovered about 400 ft. east of No. 1 vein. The company proposes to diamond drill this new discovery.

* * *

Woman River Gold Syndicate—C. E. Bond, secretary-treasurer, reports that a blue quartz vein, believed to be the continuation of the Lake Shore vein has been uncovered on the company's property in Baden twp., Matachewan district, on the east side of the river. The syndicate plans to proceed with a programme of diamond drilling to determine the possibilities of this new find.

Rhokana Places Profit For Year at £390,000

Rhokana Corp., in a letter to shareholders over the signature of A. W. Durrant, secretary, reports that production of blister copper for the six months ended June 30, 1934. amounted to 33,306 long tons, making the total production for the year 62,180 long tons, all of which has been sold.

The company reports that the electrolytic refinery at Nkana will be in operation shortly, and that the estimated net profit for the year ended June 30, 1934, subject to taxation, and after providng for depreciation and development will be about £390,000.

SISCOE REPORTED PLANNING SWITCH TO HYDRO POWER

Learn Company Will Discard Present Diesel Plant — Output Increases

Siscoe Gold Mines will, in the course of the next few weeks, switch from Diesel to hydro power, The Financial Post is informed.

To date, this company has operated the biggest Diesel power plant in Canadian mining, and is capable, under present conditions, of generating 2,200 h.p. Now however, according to information from sources close to the company, it is planned to take advantage of the power from the Ontario Hydro Commission line at present serving Greene Stabell Mines, a few miles to the southeast.

While this development does not mean that the mill capacity at Siscoe will necessarily be increased, it will allow the company, if it sees fit, to increase the mill capacity from the present 325 tons daily to 500 tons daily. Whether or not the company plans to do this, is not known. It is known, however, that officials are taking this under consideration, with the possibility that mill tonnage will be increased this autumn.

Production from this property in July amounted to $181,294 at $35 gold, an all-time high in value of production from this company. Production for July, 1933, at old gold prices, was valued at $146,260. For June of this year, the production, at $35 gold, amounted to $180,786.

Action Discontinued

The company announces that the action brought by Mining Assets Realization Ltd. against Siscoe has been discontinued. Mining Assets Realization Ltd. claimed to stand for the rights of five members of the original Siscoe Mining Syndicate who claimed they had not received the full number of shares to which they were entitled upon the sale of the mine to the Siscoe company. The sale in question took place about 11 years ago, and the action was not taken until 1933. A total of 214,065 shares was involved.

GOLD BRICK SHIPPED BY GREENE STABELL

Shipment Valued at $6,000 —Development Work Extended

According to information received from the property of Greene Stabell Mines early in the week a shipment of bullion has been made to the mint at Ottawa valued at approximately $6,000, which is an increase in value of $1,000 over a brick shipped some ten days previous. Officials of the company state that regular shipments will be made hereafter, deliveries being made to the mint at intervals of about 10 days.

Development work on the property is being steadily extended. The crosscut on the 600-ft. horizon, driven to intersect the new ore zone, has penetrated the granodiorite for a distance of about 250 ft. and flat diamond drill holes are being driven to intersect the vein.

The company continues to draw ore for milling purposes from the older workings. Millheads are reported to be standing up to average.

Swayze-Huycke Shaft Is Now Down 150 Feet

The shaft on Swayze-Huycke Mine is now down to a depth of 150 ft., with cross-cutting starting to the east and west of the shaft, latest reports from the property in Swayze Township, Ontario, indicate. The company states that application has been made for listings on the New York Mining Exchange, a recent public offering of 500,000 shares at 75 cents made in New York having been approved by the Federal Trade Commission at Washington.

Property consists of six claims, or 240 acres, owned outright near Sultan, Ont. The property is equipped with a 50 h.p. Diesel and compressor auxiliary steam plant. The company reports that at July 1, 1934, of an authorized capitalization of $2,000,000 there were issued and outstanding 822,000 shares. In a balance sheet as of March 31, 1934, the company reported current assets at $11,571 as against current liabilities of $5,452.

The company reports that to date five distinct and separate ore bodies have been partly uncovered. The main ore body has been traced for ¾ mile with a surface width of about 60 ft. Diamond drilling to a depth of 300 ft. has established a width at that level of 203 ft. It is on this body that shaft sinking is now proceeding and it is reported officially that favorable mineralization is showing throughout.

Group of Claims Acquired By Chromium Min'g Corp.

A. R. Globe, president of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp., which is working chromium deposits in the Thunder Bay area, reports that the company has acquired 12 new claims in order to protect the ore deposits on both the dip and strike of the ore bodies. Six of the new claims were purchased, and six staked by the company.

Diamond drilling, under contract with Smith and Travers Ltd., was started on July 15, to the west of No. 1 shaft, and since that time four holes have been sunk, and a fifth started. The drilling covered a total footage of 850 ft. The ore was cut in various holes at a depth on incline of from 35 to 145 ft., giving widths from 2 to 40 ft. and estimated values of from eight to 35 per cent chromite, Mr. Globe states.

The president states that preliminary arrangements for smelting space at Niagara Falls, N.Y., have been carried into effect, and preparations are under way to arrange certain equipment to permit the corporation to carry on its work.

J. M. Cons. Reports Assays on 375 Ft.

On the 375 ft. level of J. M. Consolidated Gold Mines, a raise to the 250-ft level gave channel samples over width of five ft. three ins., with values of $159.60 for 4.56 ounces of gold it is officially reported. At the same time, the management reports that values on the east fork vein as indicated by milling results show $17.60 per ton from a total width of nine ft. one in.

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HEDLEY REPORTS WORK ALL IN ORE

Ore Bodies Described as Being Like Huge Layer Cake

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Dr. Victor Dolmage, engineer in charge of operations at the Hedley amalgamated property, near Hedley, reports that from workings in the oxides on the Red tunnel operations have run into the sulphides assaying 1.08 ounces of gold, with value of $36.72 at $34 an ounce.

The whole property, consisting of eleven claims and fractions, has been surveyed and there is a complete camp in operation.

The Hedley ore bodies are described as similar in formation to a huge layer cake. The ore bodies on the property have been proven to be one above the other, with diorite between them. All development on the Hedley, with the exception of stripping, has been in ore—regarded as unique in mining records in British Columbia.

DENTONIA TO BOOST CAPACITY OF MILL

To Step Up Plant to 140 Tons a Day on Advice of Major Angus

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—The Dentonia mill at Greenwood is to be stepped up to 140 tons a day immediately on the recommendation of Major Angus Davis, M.E., mine manager, according to authoritative reports.

Since milling operations commenced in the spring the plant has been operating at the rate of 100 tons per day and company officials state that good profits have been earned.

Present development work is keeping well ahead of the mill with sufficient ore said to be on the dumps and in the stopes to keep the mill running at capacity until the 1,300 ft. crosscut tunnel is completed. This tunnel is now in a distance of 500 ft. and is expected to tap the vein 500 ft. below surface and 335 ft. below the present workings. The completion of this work will, it is estimated give an additional two to three years ore supply to the company.

While spectacular showings have been uncovered in open cuts on the Anchor claim, official reports from the company contain no mention of exceptionally high grade ore having been encountered underground. Rumors to this effect, however, still persist in the coast cities.

Algoma Summit Gold Starts Sinking Shaft

Algoma Summit Gold Mines which recently took over the property formerly known as McCarthy-Webb Goudreau Mines and consolidated the two interests which previously controlled the property, reports that plans are now being laid for shaft sinking on their property in Goudreau district of Algoma. Extensive exploration has been carried out both on surface and by diamond drilling and the present hope is to bring the property into steady production from the end of July

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